THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,724—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
"Glentromie" ... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. GANGES, leaving on 20th September, the Launch to convey Passengers to the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS, will leave the APOLLO BUNDER at 3 p.m. on day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th "
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th "
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd "
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th "
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th Sept.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th "
THAMES	4113	500	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th October 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 11, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,000	550	14th Oct.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,000	500	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Sept. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547	20th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th Aug. 1889. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 11 a.m. on 22nd September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the fore going or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd October.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th September.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 18th September.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks in the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th September, 1889. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Capt. FRAME, will SAIL from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on or about the 20th September. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMP FURNITURE.

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IT would be impossible to enumerate every article well stock in the small space of an Advertisement. We shall therefore be glad to forward a complet ely Indexed Catalogue of our large and varied stock in the above departments free of charge.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
GENERAL PROVIDERS & MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAZORS, &c.

	Rs. a.
Single Case, Superior hard Steel, "Unequalled" as a good useful Razor, in Black Horn Handle	1 2
Single Superior hard Steel Razor, in Ivory handle	2 12
Do. Extra tempered Steel Razor in Ivory handle	4 4
Do. "Plantagenet Guard" Razor, safe and perfect for quick and clean shaving. Superior hard Steel, in Ivory handle	7 0
Treacher's Camp Razor, with strop in case	3 4
The Keen Hollow Ground, a perfect Luxury Rs. 2-4, 3-4, and	4 4
Do. " " a pair, in case, Rs. 9, 11, and	14 0
Companions, in Crocodile Hide, containing 2 Hollow Ground Keen Razors, Scissors, Corn Knife, Tweezers, and Nail Cleaner	16 0
Mandarin Razors (Arbenz) with spare blades	6 0

RAZOR STROPS.

Mechi's Magic Strops 9in., 12in., 13in., 15in. Rs. 1-10, 2-2, 2-10, 3-4
Do. do. 7½ in., 8 in. double handled. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 4-4.
Saunder's four-sided Strops, with Metallic Tablet for sharpening Razors instead of grinding them, In Morocco Leather, with polished wood handle.
8½ in. 8½ in. 10 in.
Rs. 3 superior Rs. 4 Rs. 5-4
"The Keen," the latest improvement, two-sided, Rs. 2 and 4 0
Do. do. four-sided, Rs. 2-4 and 4 8
Yorkshire Bite Strops from 1 4
The Genuine Belt Strop each 2 0
Army Razor Strop, Buff Leather, with Ring 1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROYAL MAIL CARTS, OR CHILDREN'S GO-CARTS,

LIGHT, STRONG, AND SAFE.

THE bodies are of varnished white wood with Iron Fantom wheels, with rubber tyres. They are fitted with adjustable backs to accommodate two children, and may be drawn either by hand or by a goat.

Price Rs. 15 each.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort,

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ARMY AND NAVY CUPS ...from	20 0 to	35 0
ASPARAGUS DISHES AND SERVERS	" 85 0 to	95 0
ASPARAGUS SERVERS	" 18 0 to	20 0
BACON DISHES	" 60 0 to	70 0
BEER MUGS	" 12 8 to	36 0
BISCUIT BOXES	" 20 0 to	80 0
BOTTLE HOLDERS	" 9 0 to	13 8
BOTTLE LABELS	" 1 4 to	1 8
BRANDY AND SODA FRAMES	" 80 0 to	100 0
BREAD BASKETS	" 70 0 to	90 0
BREAKFAST CRUETS	" 13 8 to	50 0
BREAKFAST DISHES	" 65 0 to	100 0
BUTTER, CHEESE, & BISCUIT FRAMES ...each	57 0	
BUTTER COOLERS	" 16 0 to	45 0
BUTTER KNIVES	" 2 8 to	7 0
CAKE BASKETS	" 70 0 to	90 0
CALL BELLS	" 7 8 to	12 0
CANDLESTICKS	" 18 0 to	60 0
CAFETIERES	" 80 0 to	100 0
CARLTON CRUETS	" 13 8 to	45 0
CAYENNE PEPPER BOTTLES	" 6 0 to	7 8
CHEESE SCOOPS	" 2 8 to	20 0
CHILDREN'S MUGS	" 12 0 to	40 0
CHOCOLATE POTS	" 68 0 to	80 0
CHRISTENING PRESENTS	" 10 0 to	150 0
CHUTNEY FRAMES	" 25 0 to	70 0
CIGAR LAMPS	" 25 0 to	40 0
CLARET JUGS	" 16 0 to	60 0
COCKTAIL SHAKERS	" 25 0 to	30 0
COFFEE SPOONS, in cases	" 20 0 to	22 8
COMBINED FISH & DESSERT CABINETS	" 450 0 to	600 0
COVERED TANKARDS	" 20 0 to	40 0
CRUET STANDS	" 20 0 to	100 0
CRUMB BRUSHES ...each	" 20 0	
CRUMB SCOOPS	" 18 0 to	25 0
CRUMB TRAYS ...each	" 60 0	
CURRY DISHES ...each	" 50 0 to	70 0
DESSERT CABINETS	" 300 0 to	350 0
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS, sets of	" 22 8 to	60 0
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of	" 45 0 to	150 0
DESSERT STANDS	" 36 0 to	250 0
DINNER CRUETS	" 32 0 to	100 0
DISH COVERS	" 40 0 to	100 0
DISHES, REVOLVING LID	" 90 0 to	140 0
EGG FRAMES	" 30 0 to	60 0
ENTREE DISHES, sets of 4	" 360 0 to	600 0
EPERGNES	" 100 0 to	250 0
FISH CARVERS	" 17 0 to	40 0
FISH-EATING KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of	" 65 0 to	200 0
FRUIT STANDS	" 36 0 to	70 0
GOBLETS	" 20 0 to	100 0
GOLF CUPS	" 20 0 to	80 0
GRAPE SCISSORS	" 8 0 to	12 0
GONGS	" 20 0 to	40 0
HOLSTER FLASKS	" 7 8 to	14 8
HOT-WATER JUGS	" 35 0 to	65 0
ICE CLAWS	" 7 8 to	8 8
ICE HAMMERS	" 7 8 to	10 0
ICE JUGS	" 47 0 to	100 0
ICE PAILS	" 18 0 to	45 0
ICE SPOONS, sets of	" 20 0 to	60 0
ICE TONGS ...from	4 8 to	6 8
ICE WATER SETS	" 150 0 to	250 0
ICE WATER URNS	" 250 0 to	280 0
INKSTANDS	" 20 0 to	150 8
JAM, HONEY, AND MARMALADE JARS	" 7 8 to	30 0
JAM SPOONS	" 4 0 to	6 0
KNIFE RESTS, per pair	" 2 0 to	6 0
LOVING CUPS	" 50 0 to	100 0
MUFFINEERS, each	" 3 0 to	7 0
MUSTARD POTS	" 5 0 to	10 0
NAPKIN RINGS	" 10 0 to	25 0
NUT CRACKERS	" 4 0 to	7 0
PAP BOWLS	" 35 0 to	40 0
PEPPER CASTORS	" 3 0 to	7 0
PEPPER MILLS	" 4 8 to	36 0
PEG MEASURES	" 5 0 to	13 0
PIANO CANDLESTICKS	" 45 0 to	50 0
PICKLE FRAMES	" 35 0 to	70 0
PICKLE PRONGS OR FORKS	" 1 4 to	8 0
PICNIC COMPANIONS	" 15 0 to	50 0
PLATEAUX	" 70 0 to	100 0
PRESERVE FRAMES	" 27 0 to	40 0
SALAD BOWLS AND SERVERS	" 50 0 to	100 0
SALAD SERVERS	" 20 0 to	40 0
SALT CELLARS, sets of	" 14 0 to	60 0
SALVERS	" 18 0 to	125 0
SARDINE BOXES	" 35 0 to	50 0
SARDINE HELPERS	" 6 0 to	6 8
SAUCE BOATS	" 35 0 to	40 0
SAUCE FRAMES	" 15 8 to	45 0
SIDE DISHES, sets of	" 360 0 to	600 0
SOUFFLET PANS	" 15 8 to	20 0
SOY FRAMES	" 50 0 to	150 0
SPIRIT AND LIQUOR FRAMES	" 13 8 to	40 0
SPOON WARMERS	" 20 0 to	40 0
SUGAR BASINS	" 36 0 to	50 0
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES	" 3 0 to	4 8
SUGAR SIFTERS	" 215 0 to	250 0
SUITES OF PLATE	" 6 0 to	8 0
SULKIES	" 25 0 to	40 0
TANKARDS	" 40 0 to	150 0
TANTALUS FRAMES	" 14 0 to	30 0
TART, PIE OR PUDDING DISHES	" 50 0 to	60 0
TEA CADDIES	" 100 0 to	350 0
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES	" 5 8 to	6 0
TEA INFUSERS	" 55 0 to	140 0
TEA SERVICES	" 10 8 to	20 0
TEA SPOONS, per doz	" 120 0 to	135 0
TEA KETTLES	" 75 0 to	250 0
TEA TRAYS	" 6 8 to	27 0
TOAST RACKS	" 50 0 to	70 0
TOAST RACK AND EGG FRAMES	" 250 0 to	300 0
TOILET SERVICES	" 2 8 to	4 0
TUMBLER AND WINE GLASS COVERS	" 35 0 to	150 0
TWO-HANDLED CUP	" 90 0 to	120 0
VEGETABLE DISHES	" 10 0 to	500 0
WEDDING PRESENTS	each " 1 0 to	1 12
WINE CORKS ...each	" 9 0 to	15 0
WINE STRAINERS		

New and Artistic Designs are being continually introduced.
Complete Illustrated Lists Free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthly condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindoostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

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Snake Ring, made of solid Gold, 2, 3, or 4 coils, Rs. 25 to Rs. 70.
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Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with red or white Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, in round, oval, or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold. Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

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THE subjoined SPECIALTIES are well worth the careful notice of our Constituents. Every care and attention is employed in their preparation, and they are guaranteed to be equal to anything imported.

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450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots ... Rs. 100.
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IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

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Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
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Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
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The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
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French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
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Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

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White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
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Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to serve on board the I. G. T. S. "Patrick Stewart" or at the Cable Factory at Manora. Salary Rs. 125, rising to 150. Applicants possessing Second Engineers' certificates preferred. Copies of testimonials, age, and nationality should be furnished. Apply to the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

GEO. C. ALLYMAN, Sub-Assist. Supdt.,
For Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

Bombay, 15th September 1889.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 1, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September 1889, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes following, namely :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st July 1889.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect in the place of one Director, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 16th day of September, 1889, to the 25th day of September, 1889, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

MATHURADASS GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

No. 1, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, September 12, 1889.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

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PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

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INDIAN SQUARE.

THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.

Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.

Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.

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Just to hand, a choice parcel of

MANILLA

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,

"Cavite" Brand,

Extra fine quality and size,

Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at

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			Rs.		Rs.	a.
CIGARS	No. 1	...Per 1,000,	90 ;	Box of 50	5	0
„	„ 2	... „	60 ;	„ 100	6	8
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These deservedly popular instruments have been sent to all parts of India, and have given satisfaction everywhere. In the driest climates, and again in the most humid, they have always exhibited the most uniform and solid staying qualities. They are easy to the Touch, brilliant in Tone, and iron-bound throughout, with perfect Check-Repeating Action, and are *Manufactured especially for India to order.*

Price, Rs. 650.

Tin-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25,

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260 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	 155	out of 156
BICYCLE	 97	„ 153
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HUMBER & CO., Ld.,

WORKS—

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SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.—The matchless Tea from COL. HAWES' Tea Estate, Rs. 1-10 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders, MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the Building of a Bungalow at Lanowli. Application for particulars and specifications address to "Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

STERLING SILVER WATCH CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Bar and Swivel complete, from Rs. 7 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' BELTS.—A choice variety of latest style in Plush and Leather. From annas 10 each. A price never known for the quality. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION (late W. I. R. A.)—Open to all India. MEETINGS allowed between 10th Sept. and 31st Decr. 1889. Further reduction of fees throughout. Special Matches for the Army and Volunteers. Prizes Rs. 6,300 and 10 Medals. For Prospectus apply to D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Hony. Secy., Poona.

ORANGE PEKOE, pure and unadulterated "Sirocco" Dried DARJEELING TEA, rich, fragrant and mellow, direct from the Garden.—BULL and Co, General Merchants, No. 1, Surdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, No. 1 Rs. 3, and No. 2 Rs. 2-12 per 100. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java Tobacco only, and all lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED Light BULLOCK SHIGRAM with or without Bullocks. Apply to M. G., Goona, C. I.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL, about 12, can find a comfortable home in an estate on the hills with good education in return for her companionship. A small premium paid to parents or guardians; or, in the case of a widow, a monthly allowance made. Address with full particulars to T. C. D., Post Office, Simla.

WANTED—An Experienced BOOK-KEEPER for up-country. Apply No. 21, care of this paper.

WANTED an experienced HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, European. Apply with testimonials, to Dr. M. L. JELOVITZ, 3, Church Gate Street.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Apollo House, Marine Street.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

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THE CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES.—Absolute Security and low rates of premia. Apply to the Agents, C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE for Six Months from 1st October 1889. No. 5, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 90 or with the use of a grand sympathetic piano Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply on the premises.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill, next to Protestant Church. Apply to Mr. DINSHAW MANECKJEE DAVER, No. 42, Horaby Road, Fort.

TO BE LET—A Large BUNGALOW with commodious Compound, No. 319, behind Government House, Parell, five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BUTTLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

DOUBLE GLOS'TER and CHEDDAR CHEESE, HAMS, and BACON, just received.—PEARSE, Church Gate street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage. 4 annas.

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GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warranted cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold. Best London make. Front Stud set, Rs. 3; Collar Stud, Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 14 per pair.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN—The most comfortable and central Hotel on the hill—will REOPEN on 3rd October next. Early applications addressed to PROPRIETORS, "POONA HOTEL," Poona, requested.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.—LUDHA EBRAIM & Co. will sell at the Grand Stand, Poona, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., commencing at 8 a.m., a valuable collection of Race Horses, Polo Ponies, Saddlery, Stable Kit, Horse Clothing and other necessaries.—For full particulars see Poona papers. Terms, cash.

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize

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DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,

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Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies' Requisites.

Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application. Inspection of our Stock invited.

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SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYRABOLAN or Harda collection of the Forests for 1889-90. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows :—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	.....	3,500
Belgaum do.	.....	1,700

Total 5,200 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

N. D. of Kanara	.....	2,100
S. D. of Kanara	.....	2,100
C. D. of Kanara	.....	300

Total 4,500 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

Tenders to be written in ENGLISH should reach the Undersigned by the 10th October 1889 at latest.

For farther particulars apply to the Undersigned

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Belgaum, 7th September 1889

PILSENER BEER.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

USEFUL SILVER WATCHES.

THESE Watches can be recommended to those who do not wish to spend a large sum and still require a reliable timekeeper.

Silver hunting key-winding high class cylinder movement	Rs.	25
Do. crystal face keyless, high class cylinder movement, bold figures on dial with stout hands, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	„	30
Do. hunting key-winding lever watch, strong lever movement, serviceable	„	35
Do. hunting keyless lever, stout case, medium size	„	35
Do. double crystal keyless lever, very strong works, a good railway watch	„	35
Do. hunting key-winding lever, chased or engine-turned case, medium size	„	40
Do. half-hunting keyless lever, half-cut balance with screws	„	45
Do. crystal face keyless lever with gilt winding knob, plain case, half-cut balance with screws—very convenient size	„	45
Do. crystal face keyless lever "Campaign," so called, as they are made to withstand the roughest use. Gold winding knob, strong lever escapement, strong ratchet and click spring. A sound article at a moderate price	„	50
Do. do. do. hunting	„	65
Do. do. do. ½-hunting	„	60
Do. half-hunting keyless lever watch, compensation balance, fully jewelled ¾-plate	„	60
Do. hunting key-winding English lever watch, capped, gold balance	„	75
Do. crystal face keyless lever, gold winding knob and gold hinge, compensation balance, ¾-plate, bold figures and hands, strong railway case	„	85

A large stock of Calender, Repeater, Chronograph, and other complicated Silver Watches.

New Catalogue of Watches on application.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

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Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

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LOW RATES OF PREMIUM

REDUCED BY

ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders, for a period of Half a Century.

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Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.

1st May 1889.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES

(IN LIQUIDATION).

THE Undersigned requests that all claims against the above Company may be sent in with vouchers for examination and payment within one month from this date, after which no claims will be admitted.

E. R. FRELBORN,
Liquidator.

11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, 28th Aug. 1889.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT MANDVI, CUTCH,

A WROUGHT-IRON TITAN STEAM CRANE.

THIS Crane is placed on an under framing or carriage of 14 feet gauge with 12-feet clear headway in the centre. It is capable of working loads of 18 tons (Crane tested to 23 tons). The jib has a maximum radius of 33 feet, minimum radius of 12 feet. The Crane can lift 18-ton loads, and lowers by steam or brake; can traverse the load horizontally between the maximum and minimum radii, can turn the jib through an arc of 60° and can travel the whole structure backwards and forwards with full load.

Attached to the end of the jib, on a separate carriage, is a Wild's Patent 4-yard Dredger, worked by a special lifting barrel on the Crane engine. Weight of Crane about 65 tons. The Crane was made by Stothert and Pitt of Bath in 1885, and is in good condition. For further information apply to the Dewan of Cutch, Bhuj, Cutch, or to Mr. W. S. McClelland, M.I.C.E., Mandvi, Cutch, or Jamnagar, Kathiawad.

MOTILAL LALBHAI,
Dewan of Cutch.

Cutch Dewan's Office, Bhuj, 10th August 1889.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 584,400.

REST..... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS :

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspur St., Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY Lost Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary, Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application

to

PHIPSON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Duc de Montebello Champagne	..qts.	Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do.	Do. pints	Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz.
	Bruder Kleinoscheg Graz.	
Dry Burgundy	Red Champagne, quarts	Rs. 30 per dozen.
	Messrs. Cossart, Gordon & Co.	
Madeira	Choice Reserve...quarts	Rs. 30 per dozen.
	Old Particular ... „	Rs. 25 do.
	Selected ... „	Rs. 20 do.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 62 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	„ 36 0	„ 38 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 16 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ..
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ..
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ ..
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. ..	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	„ ..
Medoc	„ 10 8	„ ..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grande Lebrun	„ 18 0	„ ..
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose	„ 28 0	„ ..
From MUNZER & Fils.		
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ ..
Margaux Medoc	„ 19 0	„ ..
From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien	qts. ..Rs.	15 0 ..
Margaux	„ „	20 0 ..
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
From Jos. DIETZL, BUDAPEST.		
Carlovitz	qts.	13 0 ..
„	„	13 0 ..
Szamordin	„	21 0 ..
Ofner	„	21 0 ..
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	12 0 Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„	16 0 „ 18 0
Chateau Larose	„	20 0 „ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„	32 0 „ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„	29 0 „ 31 0
BRANDY.		
E Sime & Co.'s	Rs. 19 0	„ ..
P Scithean and Fils Brandy	„ 20 0	„ ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	„ ..
A Doignon Fils & Co	„ 28 0	„ ..
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	„ 30 0	„ ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	„ ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	„ 37 0	„ ..
BURGUNDY.		
From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	.. ..
Moulin-a-Vent	„ 23 0	.. ..
WHISKY.		
Cairn Dhu Blend Whisky	Rs. 20 0	.. ..
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	„ 21 8	.. ..
„	„ 22 8	.. ..
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25 0	.. ..
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
From TUBORGS FABRIKKERS.		
First-class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth (Finest)	Rs. 18 0	.. ..
Ditto ditto	„ 15 0	.. ..
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 60 0	.. ..
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 1lbs. 2s to 3s	„ 0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 5 lbs	„ 2 8	per tin.
Italian Butter (1 lb.)	„ 1 8	per tin.
Danish „ („)	„ 1 4	„
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Large Tins	Small Tins
Celery	Rs. ..	Rs. 0 10
French Beans	„ ..	„ ..
Peas for Soup	„ ..	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ..	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ ..	„ 0 13
Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 4
From J. H. PILLMANN, NACHFOLGER, KARLSRUHE.		
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Rs. 1 8
Peas	„ 0 12	„ 0 10
Carrots	„ ..	„ 0 12
Cut Beans	„ 0 10	„ 0 8
Turnips	„ ..	„ 0 12
Turnips Cabbages	„ ..	„ 0 12
Cabbages	„ ..	„ 0 12
Sasoyer Kohl	„ ..	„ 0 12
Champignons	„ 1 0	„ 0 12
Mushrooms	„ 0 10	„ 0 8

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bomba

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
„ „ „ B „	„	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	„	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	„	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	„	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	„	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	„	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	„	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet		0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	„	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	per packet	0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

PEARSE AND CO. LD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the Outstanding of the above Liquidation.

The accounts may be inspected at the Office of the undersigned.

LIDBETTER AND YOUNG,
Voluntary Liquidators,
No. 10, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST POLO PONIES AND CARRIAGE HORSES.

HAJEE KHAJAMEAH AND Co., late HAJEE CURREEM and Co., have been favored with instructions to sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 20th Sept. 1889, at 11 o'clock a. m. the best Polo Ponies and Carriage Horses belonging to His Excellency Nawab Vicar-ool-Omara, Bahadoor, on account of the Polo Team having been given up.

The sale will take place at their Auction Rooms.

Detailed catalogues will be issued.

HAJEE KHAJAMEAH & Co.,
Late Hajee Curreem and Co.,
Auctioneers,
Secunderabad, Deccan.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 on each fully paid-up Share, and of Rs. 7½ per Share of Rs. 150 paid up, equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum, will be paid to the Registered Shareholders of the Company, on and after THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at the Company's Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 19th instant, both days inclusive.

SCOTT & Co., M

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	970
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai.	60,000	3,125	...	17½ do.	619
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		01	500	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	91
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	...
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,000	Rs. 25	553
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	375
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	430
Bombay United S. & W. Co..	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	720
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 50	1,175
CityofBombay Mfg.Ld	7 0	1,00	1,000	Rs. 10	1,008
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs. 1.	145
Coorla S. & W. Ms. ..	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	435
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,00.	5 x	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	495
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,020
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	500	Rs. 25	660xd.
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	2 0	1 00	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	7 0	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,00.	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,2 0	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	790
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	660
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	70	575	500	Rs. 37½	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 3	725
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	1,000	1,00	0Rs. 50	1,000
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	5	Rs. 25	530
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,800	25	Rs.	1.	310
James Greaves Mill	1,340	50	50	Rs. 2	660
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	500	0		100
Increased ...	1,488	250	2 0	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ltd....	..	900	1,000		775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 45	940
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	615x
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	910
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5.	140
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs.100	1,90 x
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,650
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,145xd
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1 0	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0.	1,000	Rs. 25	680
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	385
People of India S....	1,000	50	250	Rs. .	65
Presidency Mills Co..	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,095
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co..	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	765
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5 0	1,100
asson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	50	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co .		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,00	1,006	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	287½
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld.	4,000	500	500		385
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750xd
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500	..	..
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	590

MISCELLANEOUS.

Docck Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 . / 150	} 10 p.ct.	202 / 152
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.'.....	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld....		00	0	6 p.c.	800
BombayFlour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,575
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...	...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld. ...	3,000	100	100	Rs.	10
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.....	500	100	4	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	4xd
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	00	100	100	...	0
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	367½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,25
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M Mcdy & Co...	000	1	125	Nil.	35 48

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

B. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	585xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	450
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	730
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	
Apollo Press Co. (small shares).....	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265 390
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	105
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	30	200	Rs. 16	145
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	1,100
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	230
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	...		1,175
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	6,500	Rs. 0	500xd
French Press Co.....	300	500	500	Rs. 80	445
Harvey & Sabapathy Khangaum Cotton Press Co	450	500	500	Rs. 25	410
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	55
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	462½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	562½ 82½
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	400
Prince of W. Press ...	600	600	100	Rs. 30	
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500 475
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150 515
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	655
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	250 nl.
KhamgaumManfg.Co	400		250		1,150

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-14-6
Carolas	,, 247
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 237
Bar Silver, 17½ be ternoss	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-11
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Pekin	,, 23-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98½
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate.....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	..
City of Paris Loan	230
Port Trust Bonds.....	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	3 Do do...	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 11-16d.
France.....	3 Do do....	74¼
Do.	6 Do. do....	175¼
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do..	99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	nil
China	60 Do. do...	221½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th September, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·653
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	·817
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)....	87·8
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of Wind.* ..E, S, SE, WSW, W	ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	240
Fall of Rain.....	0·23
Total fall during month	1·24
year	62·57
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th Sept.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Public Meeting, Sunday Mail Protest, Town Hall, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Kurrachee, and Stella (s), from Middlesbro'.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee at 12-30 p.m. to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Busrah direct per extra s. s. Chilka will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 3 p.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

A MISSING BOY.—Jannoo Ramjee, a peon employed in the J. J. Hospital, reports that his son named Ramjee Jannoo, aged 10 years, has been missing since the night of the 13th instant.

A DESERTED CHILD.—A female child, about eight months old, was found lying on the verandah of a house at Jackria Street on Monday. The child was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, but the parents have not yet been found.

REPORTED THEFT.—E. Francis, a Goanese ayah in the employ of Mr. Munchershaw Sorabjee, residing at Cumballa Hill, reports the theft of three sarees, valued at Rs. 18, and Rs. 30 in cash, from her box in the servants' quarters on the night of the 13th instant.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Sunsivram Bhaniram, residing at 2nd Bhowada Street, reports that his room was broken into on Monday, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 825, stolen from a cupboard which had been forced open.

THEFT FROM A JEWELLER'S SHOP.—Mr. Max Mink, watchmakers, Hornby Road, Fort, reports the theft of the works of an English watch, an oil-stone, a leaden engraving block, and some engraving tools, of the collective value of Rs. 25, from a bench in his workshop on Monday last.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—Two horses attached to a tram car ran away near the J. J. Hospital on Monday evening. They were stopped near the Nabob's Musjid. A Hindoo named Kana Batcha was slightly injured. Some damage was also done to the carriage of Mr. Nusserwanjee Cooverjee, and his horse was also injured, as the tram horses ran into his carriage.

CRICKET MATCHES.—A match was played between the Parel Gymkhana and the Cathedral High School at Parel on Saturday last, resulting in a win for the latter by 28 runs. Scores :—Parel Gymkhana 25, Cathedral High School 53. A match between the Liberal and the Imperial Cricket Clubs was played on Sunday, the 15th inst, in which the former defeated the latter by 31 runs.

BURGLARY AT PYDHOWNIE.—A shop occupied by Lukmidass Goculdass on the Parel Road at Pydhownie was broken into on Sunday night last. An entrance was gained by several tiles being removed from the roof and a hole cut through the wood-work. Property consisting of 23 sarees and 11 dhoturs with gold embroidered borders, some gold embroidery, and some foreign coins, of the total value of Rs. 250, were stolen from the premises.

ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Three men named Rama Lala, Fakeera Kundoo, and Nana Mahadoo were injured on Monday last by falling into the graving dock. The stay of a derrick they were working at was carried away, and to avoid being crushed by the derrick, they ran on one side and slipped down the embankment and were injured. The three men were conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Frere Road respecting the death of Jadowjee Mohunjee, aged 50 years. Deceased was a labourer employed in the rice godown of Jewraz Hirjee in Frere Road to load carts with bags of rice that were stacked in the godown. On Monday, while so employed, a number of bags suddenly gave way and fell on the deceased. The bags were immediately removed, but he died within five minites after the occurrence. The verdict was that the death of Jadowjee Mohunjee was caused by his having been smothered under a number of bags of rice which accidentally fell upon him.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS.—In consequence of the death of late Superintendent Smith, of the E Division of the Bombay Police, the following changes have taken place amongst the Superintendents of the Bombay Police Force :—Superintendent Crummey has been transferred from the C to the E division, Superintendent Sweeney from the D to the E division, Inspector Grennan, who was in charge of the F and G divisions, to the D division, and to rank as a superintendent of police, and Inspector Jones has been appointed to take charge of the F and G divisions. Superintendents McDermott, Brewin, and Page to keep their former charge, namely A, B, and Water divisions, respectively. Inspector Dillon has been given the appointment as one of the Inspectors of Public Conveyances, which was held by Inspector Jones while in charge of a section.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Shriputti Tatia was charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a silver watch, valued at Rs. 25, the property of Kissun Babajee, a fitter, residing in a chawl at Jacob's Circle, Parel, on Saturday night last. The accused on the night in question went to the house of complainant on a visit. Before leaving the house he stole the watch unobserved, which was hanging on a nail in the wall of complainant's room. Shortly after complainant missed his watch, and suspecting the accused, reported his loss to the police, who arrested the accused on the same night, and the watch was recovered from accused's wife, with whom he had left it for safe custody. Shriputti Tatia, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Soonderjee Govairjee Jewanjee Bhalasing, Mansing Ambersing, Kheta Keesa, and Krishna Cullianjee were charged by Inspector Dillon before Mr. Hamilton with housebreaking by night and theft of property consisting of a number of ivory bangles valued at Rs. 150, the property of Essub Hassum on the night of the 9th instant, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. It appears the complainant's shop at Wadingaddy, Mandvie, was broken into, and the articles stolen from the premises. On the following morning Essub Assum on trying to open his shop premises discovered that the staple of the front door had been tampered with, and on going inside the shop, found that the property had been stolen. He at once made a report to the police about the loss of his property. Inspector Dillon, after making enquiries, upon receiving certain information, arrested one of the accused on the 16th instant, and in consequence of statements made by this man, ultimately arrested all the other accused, who, it subsequently transpired, had sold the ivory bangles to a man named Chunilal Pitamber for Rs. 50, from whom the articles stolen were eventually recovered. Information was also obtained by the police during the enquiries that led to the recovery of property found to have been stolen from two other complainants. Evidence in support of the above facts having been called, the case was adjourned for further hearing.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Khiva in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept. 18.—Municipal Standing Committee.
Meeting regarding Sunday Mails, Town Hall.
19.—Poona Races.
Morarjee Goculdas Mills, Parel.
Municipal Corporation.
20.—Poona Fine Arts Exhibition.
Ward election, Mandavie,
Departure of English mail steamer.
21.—Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Hindu C. C.
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. and W. Company.
24.—Poona Races.
Hindustan S. and W. Company.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
26.—Poona Races.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company.
28.—Poona Races.
Presidency Mills Company.
30.—Justices' Election of a Councillor.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY.)

A SENTENCE ON AN INCENDIARY CONFIRMED.

IMPERATRIX VS. KRUSHNA BIN JAN.

THIS was an appeal against the conviction and sentence passed on the accused by Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge, Bijapur, who, on the 11th June last, sentenced the accused to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment for mischief by fire with intent to destroy a dwelling-house. Mr. G. R. Kirloskar represented the appellant, while Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, appeared on behalf of the Crown.

From the papers in the case it appeared that the accused, who is of the Mang caste and a resident of a village called Sangdherri, on or about the night of the 26th March last, set fire to the house of one Balli bin Sheth. The owner of the house was at the time absent at Sholapur, and on his return next morning found his house burnt down along with four others belonging to some other Mahars.

Mr. Tagore, in his summing up of the case, said there was no doubt of the fire being the work of an incendiary. It had been proved that the fire had originated in the house of the complainant, and, spreading to the adjoining houses, destroyed two or three others, and the evidence was sufficiently strong to show their destruction was caused by the act of the accused. One Tuka was an eye-witness and seized the accused in the very act, and this had been corroborated by other witnesses. The Mahars whose houses had been burnt were, on returning the following morning, also told that the accused was the person. The accused, besides this, was a suspected person apart from the evidence of alleged eye-witnesses, and the whole Mahar community of the village appeared to have denounced him as the offender. Though Tuka, the main witness, might have been exaggerating when he said he actually saw the accused applying a lighted match to the roof of the house, yet it was sufficiently safe to accept his statement, on the whole, as satisfactory and not wholly concocted. As a matter of fact, the witnesses were examined by the chief constable at the commencement of the investigation, but had it not been for the prompt action of the trying Magistrate, the prisoner would never most likely have been brought to justice through the laxity and lethargy displayed by the police from the beginning of the case. The motive assigned for the deed was enmity. It appeared that the accused had had a quarrel with these Mahars on the previous Saturday, in consequence of which he had preferred a complaint to the third-class Magistrate in Sholapur, charging Bali and six other Mahars with assault, but the case seemed to have fallen through. On the 26th the fire took place while accused was present and the others absent from Sangdherri, and His Honour considered, therefore, that the motive alleged, viz., revenge for the injuries inflicted on him by the Mahars, was adequate to account for his commission of the offence after the unsuccessful prosecution. The defence suggested by the accused that he was laid up and incapacitated by illness from committing the offence was not made out, and, therefore, differing from the assessors, he found the accused guilty and sentenced him as mentioned above.

For the appellant it was urged that one reason for a reversal was that the Judge had convicted him, though the assessors did not agree with him; and that the evidence for the prosecution was unreliable and discrepant, as the versions given before the police constable and the Magistrate and Judge were materially different. Besides that, it was an error to think that the case of assault between the accused and the complainants had been disposed of before the present occurrence, and that as all the witnesses for the prosecution were ill-disposed towards the accused, their evidence should not have been relied on.

After going through the papers their lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

A MURDERER'S APPEAL REJECTED.

IMPERATRIX VS. UKHYA WALAD KASHIRAM.

The accused in this case, who is at present undergoing a sentence of transportation for life, passed on him on the 8th August last for the murder of his wife, appealed against the conviction and sentence to the High Court.

It appears that on the morning of the 21st July last the accused's wife went with her sister and another woman to fetch water from a nulla. While there the accused came up to them and struck his wife over her head with an axe two or three times, and then ran away to an adjacent village, where he was subsequently arrested. Mr. M. B. Baker, the Sessions Judge at Nassick, by whom accused was sentenced, said that one of the witnesses who had seen the accused strike his wife ran and informed the village patel, who on arrival at the nulla found the body. Medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was fracture of the skull and injury to the brain, and that the injuries were probably caused by a blunt instrument. The accused confessed his guilt before both the committing magistrates, and corroborated the statement before him at the sessions, but said his wife was a woman of bad character, and had refused to live with him. He had asked her, but she had refused, saying she would marry seven other husbands, but would not live with him. One witness had been got to speak to her good character, while others had heard him ask her to go home with him, to which request she did not reply. Other witnesses again said both lived on good terms, and hence the existence of such grave and sudden provocation as would reduce the offence from murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder was not proved. His Honour added that he, however, was of opinion that some of the truth had been kept back and that there was some disagreement. It appeared that on this as on other days the accused had started out to cut wood with his axe, so that it would seem that he did not take the axe with the deliberate intention of killing his wife. The assessors only found him guilty of causing hurt; but His Honour, disagreeing with them, convicted and sentenced the prisoner as already mentioned.

Their lordships, after some consideration, rejected the appeal.

THE LADY FIREMEN IN PARIS.

THE lady members of the Fire Brigade in Paris, who are the lions of the hour, writes the Paris correspondent of a home paper, are young English girls—the Misses Mortimer, Nicholls, Bessell, Pritchard, and Jeffs—who have come over with the delegates of the English Fire Brigades. They are all Londoners. I had this evening a talk with the whole party, and with Major Heath, late of the King's Fusiliers, and Captain Louis, late French Consul and ex-Secretary of the French Embassy in London, under whose care two of the young ladies were placed by their fathers. Major Heath told me that to Miss Mortimer the honour was due of taking the first step. Mr. Louis suggested it to her. After a great fire he said to her that there was really no more danger in getting out of a high window than out of one on a first floor if there were nerve and a cool determination to hold on to the rope or ladder. The peril lay, he said, in flurry and want of pluck. Were some plucky girls to show women how easy it is to make descents from top windows, the victims from fire would not be so many. Miss Mortimer consequently tried. She made her first perilous descent from a fifth storey at Coventry. I asked her how she felt, and she said nervous, but not flurried or really afraid. All the girls began with perilous descents, and were not trained gradually to make their plunges downlife-saving canvasses. One of them made a plunge from the top of a very high house, and was on her feet and safe in a moment, so that she had not time to be scared at what she had done. They have learned to go up ropes and ladders as well as down.

While we talked the young ladies, who were in ordinary clothes, were reminded that they had very little time to dress for a soiree in the Avenue de Wagram, where the Prefect of Police and his Fire Brigade Staff were to meet the Congress. After the soiree they were to be taken to the El Dorado, where six hundred places had been engaged for the Delegates of France and the foreign nations represented here. I remained to see them in their costumes, and talked meanwhile with Major Heath. He told me that Madame Carnot had invited the girls to Fontainebleau, and that the President at the general review on Sunday was to see them at work. Everyone, he said, treated them with respect and sympathy. The objects of the Firemen's Congress were to make known the best means of preventing and putting out fires, and to make insurance companies bear a great part of the expense of keeping up efficient fire brigades, and provide for men maimed in trying to extinguish fires in insured houses. Resolutions to this effect having been carried, the young ladies came back dressed in their uniforms. They had red silk caps, dark blue short skirts, not descending below the calf, soft leather boots, neat bodices, with broad brass buttons, and turned up with red at the neck and the cuffs. They went to dine in an improvised restaurant in a big court yard, where a shed had been erected to serve as a refectory. The young ladies sat at the end of the central table, the head of which was taken by a young man representing a Staffordshire brigade.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

THE report of the committee appointed to inquire into the pay, *status*, and conditions of service of medical officers of the army and navy, as was wired three weeks ago, has been presented to Parliament :—

Dealing first with the army, the committee consider the question of full pay, the rates of which were settled by the Royal Warrant of 1879, and the conclusion come to is that there is nothing to show that the pay is extravagant. As to retirement, it is pointed out that the large number of retired officers is owing to two causes—first, the compulsory age of retirement—namely, sixty for surgeons-general and deputy surgeons-general, and fifty-five for the executive ranks; and secondly, the right which every medical officer has to retire after twenty years' service. The committee do not see their way to propose any alteration in the age for compulsory retirement in the case of the executive ranks, but with reference to administrative officers they see no reason why they should not continue to serve up to the age of sixty-two. No interference with the right to retire after twenty years' service is suggested, but the committee are of opinion that, without altering the conditions of retirement or the rates of retired pay, more service might fairly be required from medical officers. With that view they recommend that a careful inquiry should be made into the establishments of station hospitals, at home and abroad, and that the medical officers in charge of them should be required to take a fair share of executive duty. It is believed that the financial saving must be chiefly affected by limiting as much as possible the establishment of officers, and it is recommended that at small home stations where there is not more than two or three hours' ordinary daily work for the medical officer in charge, civil practitioners should, where practicable, be employed. Passing to the question of rank and title, the committee point out that medical officers of the army, especially the younger officers, are not contented with their present position, relative rank, which they contend was the only rank they ever held, having disappeared. The grievance of medical officers of the army on this score appears to the committee to have originated in great part from the abolition of the regimental system. From the evidence taken, it would seem that some medical officers desire military titles and definite military rank, some preferring army titles pure and simple. The majority of the witnesses, however, were in favour of a double title, such as surgeon-lieutenant, surgeon-captain, &c. On this question the conclusion of the committee is as follows :—

"We are of opinion that, in the Queen's Regulations and Army Pay Warrant, it should be stated that the officers of the Army Medical Department shall hold the following military ranks with relative army ranks, a table of which we append. We recommend that relative army rank, the abolition or omission of which has immediately caused the present discontent, should be restored in the following manner :—

Present Title—Medical Staff.	Proposed Rank and Title—Royal Medical Staff.	Relative Army Rank.
Surg-General.	Surgeon-General	Major-General
Depy Surgeon-General	Surgeon-Colonel	Colonel.....
Brigade Surgeons, and Surgeons-Major now ranking as Lieut Cols ..	Surgeon Lieutenant-Col ...	Lieut-Colonel.
Surgeon,Major	Surgeon-Major.....	Major .....
Surgeon	Surgeon-Captain. This rank to be given after three years' service as Surgeon-Lieutenant.....	Captain .....
Surgeon	Surgeon-Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant.....

The recommendation made with regard to service is that a plan should be devised whereby medical officers of the army should not be changed from one duty to another as frequently as at present, and the committee are of opinion that it would be an advantage to all concerned, if, without reverting to the regimental system, a medical officer were on first appointment attached for a definite term to a regiment or other administrative unit. With regard to foreign service it is suggested that the term of continuous service abroad should not exceed five years, except in cases of emergency, while the employment of retired officers is strongly deprecated; and with regard to service in India, the committee pronounce it advisable that, so far as is practicable, the regulations which obtain as regards pay and allowances at home should extend to officers serving in India. On the question of admission into the service the committee believe that a certain number of desirable officers might be obtained, by exercising the power already possessed by the Secretary of State of offering a certain number of vacancies to men who have filled the office of house-surgeon or physician at hospitals, without examination, and they also recommend that the commissions of medical officers entering the army shall date from the time they enter the service and not, as at present, from the time they leave Netley. One other point is dealt with under this head—namely, the sufficiency of the diploma of the Society of Apothecaries, and the result arrived at is that there is no good reason for requiring candidates at the entry examination to produce a second diploma besides that of the society, if obtained under the conditions of the Act of 1886. The report on the subject of army medical officers concludes with some recommendations as to examinations for promotion and a strong condemnation of the short service proposal.

The Royal Navy forms the subject of the second part of the report. The committee express their pleasure at finding the medical service of the Royal Navy in a satisfactory and contented condition. The witnesses who have appeared before them are stated to have brought forward no complaints, and the officers appear to be satisfied in all respects with their pay and their position in the service. The recommendations under this head are not numerous. With regard to service it is recommended that inspectors of hospitals and fleets should not be compulsorily retired before the age of sixty-two, and that naval officers should have opportunities from time to time of improving themselves by professional and scientific study. As regards the period of voluntary retirement, now twenty years' service afloat, the committee do not recommend any alteration, but as regards retirement on gratuity after eight and twelve years' service they declare that there has at present been no opportunity of judging how the scheme will affect the Retired List, and that therefore they are not in a position to recommend any alteration.

Some members of the committee dissent from the general report on particular points. Mr. Bartley, M. P., is of opinion that the recommendations with regard to retirement do not go far enough, and enters at length into his reasons for holding that opinion. Surg-Gen. Graham Balfour dissents from the recommendation to employ civil practitioners at small home stations, while Major-Gen. Sir William Crossman, Rear-Admiral Hotham, and Mr. Bartley have prepared a separate report on the question of rank and title, from which it appears that they see no reason why any alteration should be made in the existing medical titles. Lastly, Lord Camperdown and Mr. Macnamara disagree with that portion of the report which relates to short service, being of opinion that it would be advantageous to enter a certain number of officers under such a system.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION.

A MEMORANDUM has been drawn up by a committee composed of representatives of the various Government departments, in order to draw attention to objections which are entertained to Clause 2 of the new Superannuation Bill. Copies of the memorandum have been circulated to members of Parliament. It says :—Clause 2 repeals Section 7 of the Superannuation Act of 1859 (which authorised the grant of special annual allowance on abolition of office), and provides that when an office held by a civil servant is abolished, or it is necessity, for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organisation of his department, that a civil servant should retire or be removed, then upon such abolition, retirement, or removal, the Treasury may grant him such superannuation allowance or gratuity as might have been granted to him if he had then retired from infirmity. (1.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed to sell at their Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 18th instant, a miscellaneous lot of Chinese and Japanese ware, comprising flower and other vases, cabinets lady's work and glove boxes, biscuit and powder boxes, tea caddies and cigar boxes and cases, trays, &c., &c., being the property of a shopkeeper giving up business, and on account of a party giving up house keeping, a quantity of handsome household furniture and fittings, comprising requisites for the drawing, dining, bed and dressing rooms, glassware, crockery, cooking utensils, hanging, table, and wall lamps, pier glasses, pictures and a harmonium.

SHERIFF, SON & CO.

Bombay, September 18, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 7, APOLLO STREET.

FINE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable landed property, situated at and opposite to Cnera Bazar, Bombay.

Under instructions of Mr. Fazulbhai Joomabhai Lalji, administrator of the estate and effects of Joomabhoy Lallji, deceased, and on account and risk of the estate of the late Sorabjee Muncherjee Garewalla, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the premises hereinafter described, in pursuance of power of sale reserved in a mortgage deed of 23th May 1872, and also all the right, title, and interest of the said Joomabhoy Lalji in the said premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, forming the Southern Division or compartment of a building of two divisions, or compartments, and built with chunam and stone walls, and covered with tiles, situate, lying, and being No. 50 in Girgaum Road (called also Breach Candy road and Pallao) Bhuleshwar district, and which piece of land contains by admeasurement 136 square yards and 4-9 of another square yards and is bounded as follows: That is to say, on the east by the said Girgaum Road, on the west by property formerly belonging to Sucaram Wellji Keswe Madavsett and Trimback Wishavanthji, and now belonging to their representatives, on the north by the Northern division or compartments forming part of the said house, being No. 51 in the said Girgaum Road, and belonging to Sorabjee Rustomjee and Khorsedjal, his wife, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collectors of Assessment, formerly under No. 52, but now under No. 50, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 127.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Abdool Rehman Street, opposite the Crawford Market, by order of Messrs. MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. C. N. Patel and Co., insolvents, a large stock of oilmanstores and provisions, consisting of American, English and best Continental stores (all fresh arrivals) soap, best English and French perfumery, wines, bi-cuits, confectionery, jam and jellies, asparagus, vegetables, pickles, sauces vinegar, cheese, ham, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Under instructions from Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p. m. sell by Public Auction, at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, a large quantity of cloth serge, remnants and cuttings, great coats and coaks, tunics trowsers, waterproof capes, buttons, badges, and pieces of French grey superfine, fine, super white lisle, coarse, blue, and red mull, gold lace, cord silk, crimson worsted scarlet, &c., &c.

Also all articles of furniture and plant, such as 28 sewing machines, tables, office desks, chairs, wooden horses, racks, presses, shears, &c.

Catalogues are ready.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Goolam Ally Jewanjee—

M P & Co. 1-4—4 cases medicine
M P & Co. 1-5—5 cases perfumed spirit.
On account and risk of Esmailjee Moola Essoofbhoy—
H B & Co.—2 cases padlocks
On account of Hajee Abboo Hajee Esmail—
H. C. & S, 1-2—2 cases tin lamps.
On account and risk of Mahomed Ally Essoofbhoy—
H. H. S, M, 1-2—2 cases gold stones.
On account and risk of Hajee Aboo Hajee Esmail—
H. C. and S,—6703—3 cases locks.
On account and risk of Hormajee Cursetji and Sons—
H. B. and Co.—6551-1—2 cases assorted toys.
H. B. and Co. —6551-2—2 cases assorted toys.
On account and risk of Esmailjee Moola Essoofbhoy—
H. C. and S, 6078—2 cases spirit lamps.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

Also a few lots of furniture, such as tables, chairs, ornaments, bedsteads, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 second-hand strong mail phaeton.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14-2½, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong bay Arab galloway, goes well in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 18, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on the Bellasis Junction Road, or New Nagpada, without the Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Dola Kasha, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Muccoondrao Limbajee Ghalkar Teli, and Manajee Muccoondrao Ghalkar Teli, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of February 1885, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazundaree ground, whereof the late Vithoba Wasoodewjee Zooba was the fazundar, containing by admeasurement 1981 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the fazundar, under Nos. 51 and 52, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Bellasis Junction Road, and on the westside of Parel Road at New Nagpada, otherwise called Mussooba Lane in the sub-district of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of assessment, formerly under No. 128 and now under No. 123, and bounded on the east by the public passage called New Nagpada or Mussooba Lane of the said Bellasis Junction Road, on the west by the property of Babajee Baice Servai, on the north by the Temple of Khundoba, and on the south by the Temple of Shree Vithoba Rukhmai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILLOWNERS, MILL FURNISHERS AND OTHERS.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE MILL STORES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. JAMES L. GREAVES, to sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. James Greaves and Co. in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of mill stores, consisting of 1, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 2¾, 4 and 5 inches leather beltings, roller skins, mule bandings, throstle bandings, scroll bandings, soapstone packings, 1-inch round canvas, core packings, shuttles, white leather sewing lace, leather picking bands, 9 inches long collar skewers, 7 inch Mason's roving tubes, 5 inch weft pins with shields, spindle oil, shafting oil, ring throstle oil, cylinder oil, China clay, One "The Simplex" fire extinguisher, kegs of paint, beam scale, &c.

Detailed catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 25th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder, the valuable property of James Munro, Esq., consisting of rich and handsome French polished teak and satinwood drawing, dining and bed-room furniture made to owner's own design and under his own superintendence, Japanese cabinets and screens, oilpaintings and water colors, door curtains with rods, handsome China, Japanese, Satsuma and Dalton vases, bronze vases and ornaments, and aviary with birds on stand, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view on and after the 21st instant.

On THURSDAY, the 26th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 23, Berkley place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, one cottage piano by August Dassel, in splendid condition, one table sewing machine, in good order by Singer & Co., table and hanging K. O. lamps, carpets, pictures, China flower vases, fishbowl with fish, full made matting, &c. the property of Mr. JOHN A. LONG.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m.—

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores, consisting of old iron and steel, leather cuttings, tool chests, dumb bells, sling wagons, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, September 18, 1889.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY, accompanied by the PRIVATE SECRETARY, SURGEON-MAJOR IRVING, and Captain FORBES, A.-D.-C., will LEAVE GANESH KHIND for SIMLA on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th instant, RETURNING on 9th proximo. Telegrams, letters, and papers intended for immediate delivery to Their Excellencies and party should be addressed "CAMP of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY," without the addition of any post town.

E. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Ganesh Khind, 13th September 1889.

THE Rev. PROFESSOR LINDSAY, D.D., of GLASGOW, will deliver a lecture in connection with the Literary Society of the Wilson College in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, on THURSDAY, at 6 p.m.

SUBJECT.—THE LIFE AND TIMES OF LUTHER.

The lecture is open to the public.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Bombay, 11th September 1889.

To The SHERIFF of BOMBAY,

DEAR SIR,—Please CALL a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay to PROTEST AGAINST the PROPOSED DESPATCH from BOMBAY on SUNDAYS of the ENGLISH MAILS. The Meeting to be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th, at 5-15 p.m.

Charles Surgant,	Harry W. William, Reuter's Agent,
L. G. Bombay,	R. M. Sayani,
F. Forbes Adam,	K. T. Telang,
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy,	Pherozshah M. Mehta,
James Douglas,	Sorabjee S. Bengallee,
A. M. Gubbay,	Vurjeewandas Madhowdas
David Sassoon & Co.,	Thomas Blaney,
C. B. Lynch,	G. Merewether,
H. Curwen,	E. C. K. Ollivant,
Harold R. King,	Dosabhoy Framji,
Muncherji N. Banaji,	Cowasji Hormasji,
John C. Anderson,	Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya,
Vernon B. F. Bayley,	Fazulbhoy Visram,
Narundas Rajaram & Co.,	
Framji Sands & Co.,	
Rughunath N. Khote,	

IN accordance with the above Requisition I hereby give Notice that a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay will be held at the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 5-15 p.m,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 12th September 1889.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,

18, MARINE STREET.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect, Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,

201, Mount Road,

MADRAS,

COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I., AND TO H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences, Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date contained that day's telegraphic advices regarding Cotton from Liverpool and New York, and in the other markets no change took place. Reuter's financial telegram of yesterday evening reports a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols, the discount market being unchanged (the quotation of 4 per cent. on Indian Bank Paper having been erroneously given for 3½ per cent. on Friday), and as French Rentes in Paris were also one per cent. lower, at 85½, the decline may have been due to political influences. Bar Silver was unaltered at 42 9-16d. per oz., and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £66¾; but the other Paper was ¼ per cent. higher, at 69½. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107¾. Paris Exchange on London was two centimes lower, at fcs. 25·24½.

The first detailed advices regarding the General Produce markets which have reached us by wire for some ten days call the Linseed and Rapeseed markets quiet, and report a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive by both routes, arrival prices of Rapeseed being unchanged; quotations, however, are said to be nominal, which may account for none having been lately wired. The Wheat market was quiet, and Club No. 2 was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive by Canal and Cape, but spot Soft White in Liverpool was unchanged in value.

Business in Cotton in Liverpool continued on a small scale yesterday, the sales having aggregated 6,000 bales only, inclusive of 500 Surats. The market at closing was quiet all round, with spot prices unaltered both for Mid.-American and Surats, but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, excepting the nearest, in which they were unchanged.

In New York 11⅜d. was still the price of ready Mid-Upland. October futures were 10·37 cents, Saturday's quotations for September having been 10·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 28,000 bales comparing as undernoted with the arrivals in the preceding two seasons for the corresponding day and since the new season opened:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts	28,000	21,000	36,000
Four days' do	45,000	28,000	61,000
Since 1st September	189,000	118,000	250,000

The Banks and Stock and Share markets have remained closed yesterday and to-day for the Parsee New Year holidays; and though the Produce markets have been open, the general holiday feeling has been noticeable here also, and with the exception of some forward contracts in *Cotton* of the coming crop, very little actual business has transpired. The demand for arrival Cotton has run entirely in Bengals, several lines of which have been booked in "Good" for October delivery at Rs. 200 and for January at Rs. 178; in "Fully Good" for December at Rs. 187½ and January at Rs. 185, and in "Fine" for November delivery at Rs. 209½. A few hundred bales of old Nuggur and Dhulia are also reported to have changed hands at Rs. 204 and Rs. 210 per candy respectively. The tone of the market keeps steady, and prices show no quotable change. The *Seed* market is still very quiet, and hardly any fresh business has been done either in *Lin* or *Rape* since the close of last week, but we report no further decline in rates. *Wheat* is steady at our last quotations, but transactions continue to be on a small scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay for three days (Saturday to Monday) have been as follows:—

Cotton	944 bales.
Wheat	14,514 cwt.
Linseed	4,382 "
Rapeseed	8,758 "
Poppyseed	2,778 "
Castorseed	5,811 "

[For latest Stock and Shares prices see page 3.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 17.

Mail steamer Massilia from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ "	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	6-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4½d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	85½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	66½
4½ per cent. "	69¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42 9-16d.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(SEPTEMBER 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam right. Bangkok-Saigon section right.

Madras-Penang Cable interrupted. Elephant Point-Penang section right.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 12-30 p.m. Thursday 19th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 17th Sept. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	17	6	55	...	31
Suez	17	6	50	1	6

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 17th Sept. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	2-12	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	26	...	5
" Madras	...	26	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 16.

10 p.m.	78·9

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

6 a.m.	77·8
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	84·7
4 p.m.	85·

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending on 13th Sept.:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	65	23	Nassick	9	7
Raver	23	51	Deolalee	13	97
Nimbora	23	40	Ghoti	61	1
Bhadli	17	71	Nargaon	15	81
Jalgaon	24	36	Warrengaon	24	90
Sirsoli	20	92	Hoodgi	20	8
Mhasawad	25	47	Mohol	15	43
Maheji	21	77	Madha	18	43
Pachora	26	64	Barai Road	11	65
Kasgaon	22	72	Keim	10	44
Naidongri	21	60	Jehur	7	99
Challisgaon	24	29	Pomalwari	11	2
Nandgaon	22	22	Dexal	11	68
Munmar	15	23	Lanowli	150	19
Lassalgaon	8	41	Dhond	8	45
Kerwadi	3	94	Talegaon	23	24

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SMYTH—September 7, at Jutogh, the wife of Captain Owen S Smyth, D S O, R A, of a son.

M'CARTHY—July 11, at Allahabad, at her sister's residence, the wife of J J M'Carthy, and daughter of W S Morley, Esq, late of the N I S Revenue and Government Pensioner, of a son.

FRAISER—September 11, Edmondstone Road, Allahabad, the wife of H Fraiser, Mining Engineer, and eldest daughter of W S Morley, Esq, late of the N I S Revenue, and Government Pensioner, of twins (sons).

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SCRAPS.—Such is the universal custom. The prize story is published first. All competitors' papers become the property of the advertiser, who may utilise them or not as he thinks fit.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1889.

THE debate on the Indian Budget, of which the mail brings us copious reports, gives no assurance that India will find financial salvation in the House of Commons. Sir John Gorst is perhaps the ablest Under-Secretary that there has been at the India Office for many years, and yet he could not make his statement, furnished though he was with all the information at the disposal of his office, without twice correcting himself on so important a fact as the amount of the realised surplus for last year. "I am sorry to say I have made a mistake, and that the proper surplus is Rx. 414,000." This looks very much like a sample of what Chancellor Oxenstiern would cynically call "the wisdom with which the world is governed," and the example was improved upon when a little later on the Under-Secretary, after a pause, which the *Times* reporter says lasted "some little time," confessed "I am afraid I have given the wrong figures now." The slip was appropriate. If Sir John Gorst's performance was listless and ineffectual, it was in keeping with the mood of the House, with its emptiness, and with the perfunctory air with which the lateness in the Session invested the whole proceedings. Mr. Bradlaugh struck the right note when he spoke of the mockery of appealing to a Government which was represented only by the Under-Secretary for India, and the still greater mockery of appealing to the Opposition leaders, who were not represented at all. The charge of idle indifference in regard to India applies equally to both parties in the House, and once more the Indian Budget debate justifies what we have insisted upon for years past, that it is not in Parliament, but here, on Indian soil, that the financial salvation of India must be worked out. Sir John Gorst seems to think that that aspect of the question can be disposed of once and for all by asking if the Bengali Babus would be better rulers than the British Power. It would have been as appropriate if some one had asked during the discussion of the last Reform Bill if England could be better governed by Lodgers than by an ancient Monarchy. The question that Sir John Gorst might fitly have asked would have been whether Government would be helped or hindered by an intelligent discussion of Indian finance, not by statesmen who twice over forget their big totals, but by accredited representatives of the people from whom taxation is drawn. The late Viceroy was in favour of this reform; Lord Lansdowne favours it also, and the Secretary of State does not object. Only there are "lions in the path." The House prefers to discuss prison discipline in Ireland; the health of Mr. Conybeare; and a hundred other things which it deems to be more interesting than a measure which Viceroys and Secretaries of State are agreed in deeming to be of real importance to India. And the Government are content, apparently, that it should be so. But they are altogether wrong if they believe that the responsibility rests on any other shoulders than theirs. If they wish that an Act for the enlargement of Legislative Councils in India should pass next Session, it will pass long before the scheme for endowing a Catholic University in Ireland which Mr. Balfour foreshadowed a night or two before the prorogation. But they obviously partake of the indifference of Parliament in regard to this matter.

Sir John Gorst's conclusion that the condition of Indian finance is, on the whole, satisfactory, is one that we have never been disposed to question. But this view of the situation must be limited by the consideration that it is impossible to look far ahead. The difficulties and the uncertainties of the Exchange problem are always with us, and next to nothing has been done to reduce them by any serious attempt to diminish the Home charges. Opium is more than ever an uncertain source of revenue. All that is certain in regard to it is that so long as the existing Convention with China remains, the demand in the Treaty Ports will be curtailed. We look on the fact that a revenue which has in years past reached nine crores is this year estimated to produce less than six crores, as one that must necessarily cause great searchings of heart amongst those who are responsible for the safety of our finances. Fortunately for us the Cheefoo Convention is not a compact binding "for ever and for ever," and it behoves the Foreign Office to prepare for its expiry a year or two hence by obtaining from the Chinese Government terms more favourable to India. Opium shippers are worse off with the consolidated duty than they were when they had to pay both import duty and *likin*. The uncertainties of exchange and of the opium revenue have to be reckoned with in any serious estimate of the future of Indian finance, but it would be querulous not to recognize features in the Imperial balance sheet which are at once reassuring to the taxpayer and creditable to the Government. There is, for example, the great fact that the ten crores and a half that have been spent on frontier railways during the last five years and three crores on special defence works have been resolutely provided out of revenue. It may be that it was the consciousness of the uncertainty of even the near future, which pressed upon Lord Dufferin and his financial colleagues the necessity of adding nothing to future Budgets, even for works which any Government in Europe would with a light heart have charged to capital. If so, we have here only one more proof of the prescience which guided Lord Dufferin in his conduct of a costly but necessary frontier policy. Here, too, is something to set off against the disappointments of the Famine Insurance Fund, which formed so fruitful a subject of inquiry and explanation during the debate. No one can doubt that the intention of the creators of that Fund have long since been frustrated—in form at all events. Even Sir John Gorst admits that the Fund invented by Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey in 1877 lived for a year, and then died. But the official explanation has always been that it was "not lost, but swallowed up." Short of resolute "ear-marking," which Sir John Strachey always repudiated, it would have been impossible to give immunity against such a fate to any Famine Insurance Fund that might be devised. A year of pressure was sure to come, and then the question would arise whether it would be better to keep the Fund intact or to add, say four annas to the Salt Tax. There was never a Finance Minister in India who would not have sacrificed Sir John Strachey's ideal fund rather than lay himself open to the charge of levying increased taxation in order to keep up a surplus. And this is what has been done all along. In his last Financial Statement Sir Auckland Colvin candidly acknowledged that, having to provide for frontier railways, he thought it better to find the money out of the Famine Insurance Fund than keep the Fund intact and at the same time add to the debt of India. This was plain speaking, and it is a pity that there has been so little plain speaking on the official side about Sir John Strachey's creation, thus untimely nipped in the bud. It might have been foreseen from the beginning that the fate of many a sinking fund—Mr. Goschen could speak from guilty experience on the point—would sooner or later overtake this Fund. It came sooner instead of later, because war and deficit waited upon the administration of the Viceroy under whose auspices it was created. It would be better now to regard it as a vanished thing, and henceforth to avoid all patent devices for obviating what is really the only method of Famine Insurance, namely, an economical and a sympathetic administration of the finances of India.

The effect of the enhancement of the salt duty was the subject of controversy between Sir John Gorst and Mr. Bradlaugh and other members. The official contention is that there has been an inappreciable falling off in the consumption in consequence, and that consequently the augmented tax sits lightly upon the shoulders of the people. We showed at the time the Budget statement was published in India that there were grave reasons to differ from this account of the matter, and nothing that was said in the debate will remove the doubts that are felt on the subject in India. No calculation of the incidence of the tax per head is of any avail when a diminished consumption proves that the incidence, light though it be, is heavy enough to press upon the people, and to drive the poorest amongst them to buy less and in some cases to do without the commodity altogether. Sir Richard Temple grew appropriately eloquent upon the general results of British administration in India, but his eloquence and the matter of it would have been more in keeping with a Mansion House banquet than with a debate upon a financial statement. When we turn from his striking word-panorama of the North-West frontier and its defences to his attempt to show that the Irrigation Department yields a profit of five per cent., we forget for the moment that he, too, was once Financial Member of the Council in India. One per cent. would have been a liberal estimate, and one per cent. means loss when the borrowing is at three and a half. The circumstances under which the Burmese Ruby Mines were leased naturally came under discussion. Sir John Gorst confidently and promptly denied that any tenders had been sent in higher than the one accepted. Criticism of the course followed in this business is, however, somewhat out of date. The Government of India was, no doubt, precipitate in granting a provisional lease to the Streater Syndicate last year, and there was at least a disregard for appearances in the obstacles which were placed in the way of one possible competitor who went to Burma armed with credentials from the Rothschilds. But the Secretary of State for once interposed with advantage, and there is no doubt that the final contract embodied the best terms that the Government could have made with the market. The railway policy of the Government was more than once alluded to in the debate, the most striking proposal that was made being one by Mr. Schwann for the constitution of another Parliamentary Committee to consider the question of railway extension. Mr. Maclean varied this by the suggestion that the Government of India should at once take some new schemes in hand. In India, however, the prevailing view is that no addition should be made to the existing trunk lines until their carrying capacity has been developed by feeder lines. If Indian capital can be applied to this purpose, so much the better. The reluctance of the Government to resort for the present to guaranteed companies throws back the construction of these lines upon either the Provincial Governments or local capitalists, or upon both. It might be worth while to consider how far it would be possible to tempt local capital out of its hiding-places by a system of State subscriptions in aid, similar to the grants-in-aid by which the Education Department has co-operated with local enterprise, the Provincial Government offering to subscribe so many lakhs of capital against a determinate proportion raised in the province. There is, however, no need for a Parliamentary inquiry into Indian railway affairs; and perhaps the more modest and "provincial" in every sense, our railway policy is for a few years to come the better it will be for India and for the Indian Budget. The *grands reseaux* will have reached a distinct stage with the completion of the Bengal-Nagpore, and when that line—the last of the great lines for the present—is at work, the railway balance-sheet will present a more definite view of Indian railway finance than has hitherto been attainable.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR has kindly contributed Rs. 125 to the Fund that is being raised in Poona for increasing the nurses' quarters at the Sassoon Hospital. The nursing is in the hands of ladies who come from England and work as nurses simply for the love of doing good. They receive no payment for their services to the sick and suffering, but a home is provided for them in the hospital compound. The ladies now working in the Sassoon Hospital urgently need assistance, and there are others willing to come from England to join the nursing staff, but there is no room for them until the nurses' quarters have been enlarged. A committee has been formed under the secretaryship of Mrs. Solly-Flood, and any member will be glad to receive subscriptions towards the fund for building additional rooms at the Sassoon Hospital for the accommodation of nurses. The greatly increased comfort of the hospital patients since the nursing has been in the hands of the sisterhood is so well known and universally acknowledged that it needs no description. The following ladies and gentlemen form the committee:—Mrs. E. T. Candy, Mr. W. H. Crowe, C.S., Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, Dustoor Sirdar Khan Bahadur Hosangjee Jamaspjee, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Khanderao Bedarkar, Khan Bahadur Khanderao V. Raste, Mrs. T. B. Kirkham, Khan Bahadur K. L. Nulkar, C.I.E., Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Rao Bahadoor M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., Major-General Solly-Flood, C.B., and Surgeon-General W. M. Webb.

THIS afternoon the public meeting of all sections of the Bombay community, convened to protest against the proposed Sunday departure of the English mails, will be held in the Town Hall. The employers and employed, who, if the proposal in question be carried out, will find themselves alike chained to desk or counter every Sunday, while deprived of the Saturday half-holiday, should make it a point to be present at the demonstration and swell the volume of the protest.

THE Governor of Madras starts on Saturday next on a grand tour of India. Calcutta, Darjeeling, Allahabad, Agra, Simla, Umballa, Lahore, Quetta, and Karachi will each be visited in turn, and His Excellency will then make a stay in Bombay. According to present arrangements H. E. will arrive in Bombay on Friday, 25th prox. The date of his departure is not yet fixed

THE Peninsular and Oriental steamer Oriental, with the inward English mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at six o'clock yesterday morning, and is expected to reach Bombay by daylight on Sunday morning.

THIS afternoon at a quarter-past five a public meeting will be held in the Town Hall to protest against the proposal to despatch Indian mails from Bombay on Sundays.

THE cultivation of the Egyptian date palm in India is to be tried on a large scale, and an indent for over 700 off-sets and three maunds of seed has just gone to Egypt. The consignment, on arrival, will be distributed in the Punjab, Bombay, Madras, Rajputana, and Coorg for experiment.

A DRESDEN manufacturer has produced thread from the common nettle so fine that sixty miles of it weigh only two and one-half pounds. This will do either for ball costumes or ballet dress.

A TUNNEL is being cut from the Surrey side of the Thames to Kennington and Stockwell, in all about three or four miles. There will be half-a-dozen stations at different places along the route, to which passengers will descend by hydraulic lifts. But the chief novelty in the undertaking is that the traffic is to be worked by electricity.

THE crisis in the cotton trade assumed a serious aspect on Aug. 26, when four of the largest mills in Blackburn were stopped, in consequence of the depression in trade. Altogether there are about 8,000 looms and 200,000 spindles stopped, and 2,500 operatives are out of employment. It is not expected that there will be any improvement in trade until October.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to establish a house-to-house heating supply similar to that of gas and water. The system consists in the constant circulation of water at a high temperature and pressure (viz., at 400 deg. Fahr. and 250 lbs. on the square inch) from the batteries of boilers at a central station through the supply mains and back to the boilers by return mains, the circulation being maintained by means of pumps.

THE German Federal Council has finally wound up the accounts of the indemnity of £200,000,000 paid to Germany by France at the close of the war in 1871, and it has decided that the balance, amounting to £110, 935, shall be divided among the different States of the empire in the same

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARTILLERY MUTINY.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The sentence against the mutinous Artillery drivers was promulgated on the General Parade ground at Woolwich to-day.

Six of the principals were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, of which term, however, the General officer commanding remits two-thirds.

Garrison Orders have been issued regulating the hours of work.

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

ALL HANDS AT WORK.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Though many men were employed in the docks on Saturday, the whole did not return until to-day.

Work in all branches was resumed this morning.

Some temporary friction arose between the labourers and "blacklegs," but work was shortly in full swing.

TURKISH TROOPS FOR CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 17.

The Turkish military authorities have decided upon forming a new army corps—the eighth.

Its head-quarters will be established in Crete.

BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, SEPT. 16.

Ten per cent. of the British soldiers here are now on the sick list. At Alexandria the percentage is six.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S ILLNESS.

BERLIN, SEPT. 17.

Prince Bismarck, whose health for some time past has been a source of uneasiness, is now improving.

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

AMSTERDAM, SEPT. 17.

The King of the Netherlands has suffered a serious relapse.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON RECOVERING.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who was reported to be sinking on Saturday night, is now slowly recovering.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 16.

The mail steamer Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 6th inst., left here at 6 o'clock this morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DOCK-LABOURERS AND THE BLACKLEGS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

Great hostility is being displayed by the dock-labourers against the blacklegs, who were taken on by the Dock Directors during the strike, and who are still retained. Several fights took place yesterday between the two parties. The dock-labourers repudiate a clause in the agreement pledging them to work with the blacklegs. The Directors, however, insist that the men are bound by the signature of their delegates. In consequence of this dispute numbers have ceased to work. A conference was held yesterday afternoon between the Lord Mayor and Messrs. Burns and Tillet, when Mr. Burns promised to use his endeavours to conciliate the men.

RESULT OF MAJOR CREIGHTON'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 17.

Major Creighton's petition has been rejected, and the sentence of imprisonment, which involves cashiering, has been upheld.

AN INSOLVENCY CASE IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 17.

Judgment has been given in the Madras Insolvency Court in the case in which Rs. 6,000 was missing. The Judge says that in direct violation of the law an insolvent has, with connivance of the Official Assignee, through his attorneys, effected a composition with his debtors, and money which in 1886 should have been placed at the credit of the estate, has been paid to the insolvent, although the creditors' caims are not satisfied. The Official Assignee is liable to pay interest on the Rs. 6,000 at 17 per cent. from November 1886, and will be charged accordingly. The Official Assignee is ordered to pay Rs. 6,000 within one month.

THE MADRAS DEFAMATION CASE.

This afternoon the Moore *vs* Norton case was again before the High Court for settlement of issues. Two counsel appeared on each side. The following issues were framed:—First, were the words complained of in the plaint or words to substance or effect spoken by defendant and concerning plaintiff as in plaint alleged; secondly, what damages, if any, is plaintiff entiled to. The case is posted for hearing to the 14th October.

THE COW-PRESERVATION MOVEMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, SEPT. 17.

Sriman Swamy, Honorary Secretary, Cow-Protection Movement, addressed in Tamil a crowded meeting on Sunday, under the auspices of the Hindu Swadharmachara Sabha. Crishna Swamy Row, Chief Justice of the High Court, was voted to the chair amidst loud cheers. The address lasted two hours. The Swamy feelingly dwelt on the deterioration and diminution of cattle owing to ill-treatment, for which the Hindus themselves were responsible, and regretted the culpable indifference with which the Government marshalled the official figures and facts in testimony, showing the immense loss of cattle by disease, starvation, and slaughter, amounting to more than one and a half million heads every year. The Swamy advocated the establishment of a veterinary college and a cattle hospital, free grazing land, relaxation of Forest and Salt Acts, prohibitive legislation on the line of the game and fishery laws, and suggested the cultivation of grass farms and breeding and dairy farms.

A resolution expressing sympathy with the movement was unanimously passed without one dissenting voice, proposed by Mr. Vedadrisadasa Mudaliyar, a retired High Court Judge, seconded by Mr. Theraviam Pillai, the Financial Secretary, and supported by Mr. Sitaramiar Kunhiramanair, Puisne Judges of the High Court.

The Swamy was repeatedly applauded, and there was great enthusiasm. Loud and prolonged cheers for Her Majesty the Queen brought the proceedings to an end.

THE DEBATE ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPOND ENT)

LONDON, AUG. 30.

It may be the fact that much more interest is now taken at home in the affairs of India than was formerly the case. The appearance of the House of Commons on Tuesday evening during the debate on the Indian Budget did not, however, differ from what we have, alas! been accustomed to see on similar occasions in previous years. If anything indeed, the attendance of members was scantier than usual, which is saying a great deal. It is to be regretted that some one did not move a "count," in order to emphasize the scandalous indifference to Indian questions, not only on the part of successive Governments, but of the bulk of M.P.'s. When Sir John Gorst rose in a somewhat languid mood to make his annual statement, there were actually twenty-eight out of the 670 members, of which the House consists, to listen to him, fourteen on his own side and fourteen on the other. On the Treasury Bench Sir John Gorst was supported by Mr. Goschen, temporarily acting as Leader of the House in the absence of Mr. W. H. Smith, *en route* to the Hebrides, the Solicitor-General, Sir Edward Clarke, the Financial Secretary, Mr. Jackson, and the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Baron de Worms, who seems, poor man, to be still suffering from depression of spirits consequent upon the disastrous failure of his first considerable efforts in diplomacy and statesmanship. Before ten minutes had elapsed Mr. Goschen and Sir Edward Clarke were deserted by the other two Ministers. But bare as the Treasury Bench was, it was not so bare as the Front Opposition Bench. Throughout the entire debate, which began at half-past four and lasted between seven and eight hours, not a single ex-Minister put in an appearance, if I except Mr. Woodall, a subordinate official of Mr. Gladstone's last administration, who arrived upon the scene towards midnight, but did not condescend to stay more than a moment or two. This is the first time within my recollection that the leaders of the Opposition have been entirely unrepresented for a whole evening on the occasion of the Indian Budget debate, and it is to be hoped it will be the last. Mere courtesy almost demanded that an ex-Under-Secretary of State for India at all events should have been present. It must, however, be admitted that the Liberals are rather hard up for ex-Under-Secretaries for India. Of the five Liberals who have held that office since 1880, two are peers, the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Strafford (then Viscount Enfield), one is dead, the late Mr. J. K. Cross, another, Mr. E. Stafford Howard, is not now in the House, and the fifth, Sir R. Kay-Shuttleworth, for reasons best known to himself, stayed away. As if to direct attention to the empty condition of the Front Opposition Bench, Lord Salisbury's enterprising heir, Viscount Cranborne, took up his quarters there during a portion of the evening, unmindful of the fate that overtook Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett on a certain memorable occasion. But fortunately for Lord Cranborne Dr. Tanner was not there to drive the intruder from his seat and no other Parnellite or Liberal member seemed to incline to emulate the doughty doctor.

Sir John Gorst, who, in spite of his evident lack of interest in his subject, made a lucid speech, though he did get muddled over the figures, and was obliged two or three times to correct himself. He spoke for seventy minutes. He began by expressing his pleasure that the House at last had an opportunity of considering the finances of India as a whole because the fragmentary discussion of Indian questions in the House was exceedingly dangerous to the financial stability of that country. He reminded the Committee that these definite proposals relating to India had been placed before the House of Commons during the Session, Mr. Samuel Smith's motions respecting the opium and the salt duties, and the demand for an inquiry into the Uncovenanted grievances. Sir John sarcastically remarked that the only proposition in the direction of economy this Session was made by the Secretary of State in the Bill for reducing the number of members of the Council of India. "That proposal," said the speaker, "was met in this House by the 'friends of India' with the most determined opposition, and nothing but what I may call the phenomenal courtesy of non-members opposite allowed that very small measure to become law." Sir John Gorst's description of the opposition to the Council Bill was received with cries of "no" from Mr. Bradlaugh, Professor MacNeill, and others. Subsequently the member for Northampton took credit to himself for withdrawing his amendment to the Bill rather than that it should be wrecked, and pointed out that Government had deprived him of any opportunity of bringing forward proposals that he at any rate thought would tend to economy. Mr. J. M. Maclean in the course of his speech also took exception to Sir John Gorst's complaint, and alluded to the singular fact that the Council Bill had passed through all its stages in the House without any explanation of its provisions. I understood Mr. Maclean to say that such a thing had never occurred before since he had been a member of the House. After his preliminary dig at the "friends of India," Sir John Gorst plunged into the figures, mainly of course a *réchauffé* of those presented by the Finance Member in March. The only thing that was new, the revised estimate for the current year, proved to be unexpectedly gratifying. The surplus anticipated by Sir D. Barbour when he made his financial statement was Rx. 106,000. Subsequent experience showed that the amount of receipts in excess of expenditure now calculated upon is Rx. 693,300. This more favourable estimate is based upon an increase in the revenue from land and opium, a reduction of expenditure on the latter, and an improvement in exchange. After remarking that this was not an unsatisfactory financial position, Sir John Gorst proceeded to refer in some detail to the salt question. While the increase of duty had made no appreciable difference in the consumption so far as India proper was concerned he admitted an "enormous reduction" in Burma, but this, he intimated, was caused by the larger use of salt-fish. Sir George Campbell pricked up his ears at this. Was the salt-fish duty free? "Yes," replied the Under-Secretary. "Where does the salt-fish come from?" asked Sir George. Sir John Gorst was hardly prepared to say off-hand, but he observed that it was imported. "There is nothing shocks me more," said the cynical Minister in a burst of apparently simulated indignation, "than the extraordinary statements made by people who ought to know better about this salt duty in India. I admit it was a matter of regret having to raise the duty on salt at all or to increase the expenditure, but it is not the gigantic and enormous evil which sensational newspapers and sensational members of Parliament would have us believe. Fortunately or unfortunately, that good man, Mr. Samuel Smith, and that gentleman, Mr. Caine, were not present to hear themselves held up to public derision as "sensational members of Parliament"! Sir John Gorst's main contention, which he supported by quotations from "the book published at Calcutta by the Department of Finance and Commerce," was that a "much larger quantity of salt can be bought for a rupee than was the case in 1877." He next dealt with the expenditure of the Civil Departments, informing the Committee that a despatch is about to be sent to India inquiring what had been done regarding the recommendations of the Finance Committee. A considerable portion of Sir John Gorst's speech was devoted to justifying the actions of the Indian authorities with regard to what he would style the "so-called" Famine Fund, and though he had the support of the Anglo-Indians sitting on his side of the House, it was clear from the subsequent debate that his opponents remained unconvinced that there had been no substantial departure from the principles enunciated by Lord Lytton, when it was originally decided to make annual provision to meet abnormal outlay on famine. In the concluding part of his speech Sir John Gorst gave an interesting description of the provincial financial system, and incidentally rallied the hon. member for Northampton, "who poses as the representative of the millions of India," on aiming in these days, when both parties profess the greatest desire for local self-government, at the construction of a great centralized Indian nation. "It is the settled policy of the Government of India," said the Under-Secretary, "to encourage as much as possible independence on the part of the various provincial Governments."

Mr. Bradlaugh, probably owing to the deserted state of the House—there were only six members on the Liberal and Home Rule benches when he rose—hardly spoke with his accustomed verve; he occasionally repeated himself, and he decidedly overdid his praise of Sir John Gorst. Another time the junior member for Northampton would do well to moderate his acknowledgments of the "extreme courtesy of the hon. gentleman to myself personally," and his appreciation of the "ability of the hon. gentleman, who so well represents the Government on this occasion," &c., &c. Too much of this sort of thing becomes offensive, and Mr. Bradlaugh, possibly without knowing it, is particularly liable to this objectionable habit. The hon. member had upon the paper an amendment expressing deep regret that the accounts had not been laid before the House when they could be properly considered, but he did not move it, as the state of the House was such that no division could accurately represent the feelings of Parliament on the subject. He threatened, however, that if in the Recess the Government did not come to a determination to modify the rules so that an adequate discussion of the affairs of India could take place, he would next Session do what he had never done before—move an amendment to the address. Sir John Gorst sat unmoved under this direful warning, notwithstanding that Sir Robert Fowler, who, with Sir Richard Temple and dashing Mr. George Wyndham, shared the bench immediately behind the Under-Secretary, greeted Mr. Bradlaugh's statements with frequent "yah, yahs." Mr. Bradlaugh was more careful than Mr. Maclean and Sir Roper Lethbridge to avoid coming into collision with the chairman by introducing questions not directly connected with the Budget, and in the circumstances he made what for him was a moderate, business-like speech. "Sir Richard Temple's opening phrase that once more the hon. member had been on the oratorical rampage," raised a smile or two, but it was not specially happy. This may indeed be said of the whole of Sir Richard's speech, which bore more than usual traces of the midnight oil. The most effective of Mr. Bradlaugh's criticisms was, as the *Times* in its leading article points out, that relating to the Famine Fund. "If," observes the great journal, "it is not a real fund, and if it is intended to keep it a mere paper expression, why retain it at all?" Sir John Gorst in the course of his speech said that the fund had been religiously disbursed. "I do not know," Mr. Bradlaugh rather neatly replied, "what the hon. gentleman means by 'religiously' disbursed; but it certainly has not been 'truly' and 'honestly' disbursed." It was not easy to follow Mr. Bradlaugh in his apparent denunciation of the authorities for not having prevented a famine in Ganjam, nor was it obvious what he was driving at in his remarks respecting the Burma Ruby Mines concession. Probably he knew what he was talking about, but nine out of ten of his listeners—if there were so many—must have been under the impression that he was mixing up the earlier transactions in India with those that took place at the India Office when the tender of the Streeter Syndicate was accepted after advertisement in the newspapers. Mr. Bradlaugh expressed a hope that the Under-Secretary would oblige the Committee with the names and particulars of the various tenders. Sir John Gorst signified his unwillingness by shaking his head, but I see that after I left he promised to produce the papers if it was desired that they should be laid upon the table.

Sir Richard Temple's rather hifalutin and optimistic speech was followed by a characteristically pessimistic oration from Sir George Campbell, though Mr. Maclean did not fail to call attention to the fact that while the two distinguished ex-officials differed on every other point they agreed in deprecating the discussion of details of Indian administration by the House of Commons. Mr. Maclean must be credited with almost the only novel idea that was put forward throughout the debate. He suggested that the establishment of the India Office should be put upon the estimates, and the amount afterwards recouped out of the Indian revenues. At the present time, he observed, the Secretary of State and the Under-Secretary were independent of the House so far as the payment of their salaries were concerned, and the Secretary of State could not have his responsibility enforced by the Government of India, who were subordinate to him. Mr. Maclean's proposal was pooh-poohed by Sir John Gorst; but some persons whose opinion is worth considering think that the member for Oldham would do well not to let the matter drop. Some say it is thought that a proposal will be made that England should pay at least a portion of the salaries grauted to the Secretary of State and the Under-Secretary. Considering that those Ministers do not devote the whole of their time to India, but concern themselves, especially the Secretary of State, with Imperial affairs as well, it is not fair to India that she should alone be mulcted for their services. What would the colonies say if they were asked to pay the salaries of the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department and the Under-Secretary? Mr. Maclean seemed to carry the Committee with him when he compared the way India was treated with regard to postal expenses and the favour shown to the colonies. The amount saved on the postage to India and China was taken to subsidize the mails between the Dominion of Canada and two foreign countries, China and Japan. It was, he said, a scandal that this money should be so misused. The English Treasury and Post Office had been overborne by the presistent clamour of our colonial friends, aided, he might have added, by the advocacy of that pushing politician, Sir G. Baden-Powell, who, to the surprise of all who know him, seems to exercise extraordinary influence over the present Government. Mr. Maclean deserves credit for the outspoken and courageous manner in which he has called the leader of his party to account for their weak surrender to colonial clamour. It is perfectly true, as Mr. Maclean remarked, that while we talk sentiment, the colonials invariably talk business, and get the better of us in all negotiations.

Mr. Maclean was preceded by one of the Manchester members, a Mr. Schwann, who, from the Lancashire point of view, urged the adoption of a bolder policy of railway construction, reminding me of the remark I heard a well-known publicist make a few days ago, that India was "gradually becoming a suburb of Manchester"!

There were of course the usual hypocritical complaints, as Sir John Gorst styled them, about the postponement of the Indian Budget to the eleventh hour. The fault, of course, largely rests with members. If they would take the trouble to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon the Government, the latter would be obliged to take the Budget early in the Session. But is it certain that the result would be so very different? Ten years ago, when Mr. Stanhope was Under-Secretary of State for India, he made his financial statement in the month of May, and the number of members present was so small that it was only with difficulty that a count out was prevented while so notable a man as the late Mr. Fawcett was speaking! Can any one deny the ironical observation of Sir John Gorst that the House of Commons "would not have tolerated the interruption of the discussions upon the more exciting condition of the Irish prisons, of the conduct of Irish Resident Magistrates, or of the Tithes by the introduction earlier of a Budget that involved the welfare of 270,000,000 of our Indian fellow-subjects?"

One little incident occurred during the debate that indicates the intelligence of the ordinary M. P. A Radical member from across the border, whose name is well known to the public, was pointing out to a visitor the most notable men in the House. "That is Mr. Goschen," he said, "that is Mr. Balfour," and so on. "Is Lord Randolph Churchill here?" asked the stranger, adding, "I should have expected to see him, as he was Secretary of State for India." "Lord Randolph," replied the distinguished legislator in the superior tone affected by some men of his class, "Secretary of State for India? Lord Randolph Churchill has been Chancellor of the Exchequer, *but he has never been Secretary of State for India.*" This is an absolutely true story.

SIR SOMERS VINE has arrived in New York. He gives an enthusiastic account of his efforts on behalf of the Imperial Institute. All the twenty colonies he has visited readily saw the benefits to be derived from the carrying out the idea of the Prince of Wales, and agreed to co-operate so liberally, by appointing committees and contributing exhibits, that ample material for the opening of the Institute in 1891 is assured.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* PARSEES.

THE return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsees terminated early yesterday in the complete discomfiture of the European team, their opponents winning by ten wickets. The state of the game on Friday evening when stumps were dawn for the day foretold the certainty of a defeat of the Gymkhana men, but it was fondly expected by their supporters that the six remaining wickets, which included Steel, Wilkins, Edyvean, Barton, and Sangster, would make a determined stand and render the task of the Parsees as difficult a one as possible; these hopes, however, were hardly realised. Barton and Sangster were the only two who played in even average form, and it is due solely to their exertions that an innings' defeat was averted. The Parsees played up splendidly, their fielding, with but one exception, being irreproachable. Mody and Gagrat bowled with great success on a fair wicket, which was, if anything, slightly in favour of the batsmen. This win of the Parsees entitles them to the claim of being the best eleven in the Presidency, and they fully deserve their success. A more enthusiastic body of cricketers it would be difficult to meet anywhere. The crowd of spectators on both days numbered, we should say, over 5,000. The Parsees predominated, and to their credit be it known they were impartial in their applause. The following are the details of the second day's play:—

The game was restarted at noon, Nicholson and Barton, the not-outs over-night, being opposed by Mody and Pandole. Nicholson's career terminated abruptly, being taken in the slips by Doctor off Mody. Steel filled the vacant wicket and opened his account at once by patting Mody away for two. He again got the same bowler in his next over through the slips for 3. This, however, proved only a temporary check to the downward career of disaster which the Gymkhana seemed to have entered on, for Mody with the last ball of the same over displaced Steel's bails (6 for 21). Wilkins followed in, but before he had time to score he was run out, the result of a very ill-judged run. (7 for 22.) Sangster then partnered Barton, and cricket of the slowest description succeeded. The score rose by singles to 32, when Sangster hit Mody to leg for 4. Soon afterwards he cut Pandole to the tent for 3, and completed the fourth decade. Mody then surrendered the leather to Gagrat, who disposed of Sangster. The retiring batsman was responsible for 16 runs, an invaluable innings to his side. Edyvean joined Barton, who was playing a most careful game, and Pavri took the ball from Pandole. The new batsman got to work at once, hitting Pavri for three, and then Gagrat for a similar number. Barton hit Pavri to leg for 3, and saved the innings' defeat. Mody again assumed the ball at the market end. His over was an expensive one, Barton securing 6, a two and a boundary hit, and Edyvean a single. Pavri then dissolved the partnership, which promised to be productive of good results, by clean bowling Edyvean (60-9-8.) Clark, Barton's last partner, took well to Pavri, and with three good hits made eight, one boundary hit and two couples. Barton was then let off by Pandole, who fielded well at long off. Another change was made in the bowling, Gagrat replacing Mody. His first ball Barton hit finely to leg for 4, but in his next over he disposed of Clark, who was caught at leg by Mody. The innings thus closed for 79, Barton being not out for 26. Barton played good sound cricket, giving only one palpable chance. His display was in fact the redeeming feature of the innings.

At ten minutes to one, Pavri and Doctor turned out to hit up the required number of runs Steel opened the attack, assisted by Wilkins. At first the runs came slowly enough, but after ten minutes' play, both men hit out in grand style, and Pavri made the winning hit at 1-20 p.m.

The following is the full score:—

GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Steel st Kanga b Pandole	5	b Mody	6
O'Shea b Mody	1	c Dubash b Pandole	5
Sangster c Reporter b Pandole	26	b Gagrat	16
Capt Jervoise c Kanga b Mody	1		
Wilkins b Mody	0	c Bapasola b Pandole	7
Barton b Mody	11	not out	0
Edyvean b Pavri	19	not out	26
Capt Steele b Gagrat	12	b Mody	0
Gould b Pavri	1	b Mody	0
Nicholson, not out	0	c Doctor b Mody	0
Clark b Gagrat	0	c Mody b Gagrat	9
Extras	10	Extras	1
Total	86	Total	79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Pandole	75	30	3	2
Mody	85	23	8	4
Pavri	35	19	1	2
Gagrat	8	4	0	2

Second Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Pandole	65	21	3	2
Mody	80	29	5	4
Pavri	25	19	0	1
Gagrat	16	9	1	2

PARSEES.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Morenas, l b w Barton	30		
Reporter c Edyvean b Steel	0		
Kanga c Steele b Steel	32		
Gagrat c Nicholson b Barton	5		
Pavri b Steel	20	not out	19
Bapasola b Barton	8		
Dubash b Clark	13		
Mody c Wilkins b Steel	5		
Doctor, not out	8	not out	9
Bharucha, run out	6		
Pandole b Clark	0	Extras	3
Total	136	Total	31

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Steel	143	53	8	4
Barton	85	41	4	3
Wilkins	25	9	2	0
Clark	52	24	4	2

2nd Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Steel	35	17	2	0
Barton	5	1	0	0
Wilkins	25	11	1	0

H. SEARLE, the Australian sculler, who won the Championship in 1888 from H. Kemp, as our telegram the other day reported, held his own against O'Connor, a Canadian. The following is a list of winners:—1874, Sadler b Bagnall; 1875, Sadler b Boyd; 1876, Trickett b Sadler; 1877, Trickett b Rush. After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1876, a Championship of England Cup was instituted which, after being held in turn by R. W. Boyd, J. Higgins and W. Elliott, was finally won by Hanlan:—1879, Hanlan b Elliott; 1880, Hanlan b Trickett; 1881, Hanlan b Laycock; 1882, Hanlan b Boyd; 1882, Hanlan b Trickett; 1883, Hanlan b Kennedy; 1883, Hanlan b Ross; 1884, Hanlan b Laycock; 1884, Beach b Hanlan; 1885, Beach b Hanlan; 1885, Beach b Matterson; 1886, Beach b J. Gaudaur; 1886, Beach b Ross; 1887, Beach b Hanlan; 1888, Kemp b Hanlan; 1888, Searle b Kemp; and 1889, Searle b O'Connor.

MR. JOHN AITKEN has been visiting the Ben Nevis Observatory for the purpose of investigating in conjuction with Mr. Omond, the number of dust particles in the atmosphere. It appears that the numbers varied from 350 per cubic centimetre about noon to 500 at 3 p. m. The purest air previously examined by Mr Aitken was on the Ayrshire coast, and gave 1,260 dust particles to the cubic centimetre. Extended observation will in all probability establish the fact of the singular purity of the air at this height, as compared with that at lower levels; and that the number of dust particles will be greatest at the observatory in that part of the day when the ascending currents up the heated sides of the mountain are strongest. Dr. Angus Smith in his essay has already established the theory that the air in high regions is remarkably free from dust, and Professor Tyndall has demonstrated the fact by his experiments in Alpine regions.

THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

FROM Kalemyo, under date 14th September, the *Pioneer* has received the following despatches:—

Fort White, Chin Hills, 23rd August.—The Chins have made another attempt to burn the Saddle Picquet cook-house, but bolted on being heard and fired at.

A batch of Manipuri coolies arrived to-day. They are part of a lot of 250 who are on their way up. We recognised among them the faces of a few who were here in the cold weather.

They did some business at No. 5 Stockade to-day, as an escaped Burman captive—a woman—came in there and a half-wild mule was caught in the jungle. This animal is said to have been buried two months ago by an officer now in England.

25th August.—For the last two nights the Chins have amused themselves by firing a few shots at the Saddle Picquet, making very bad shooting.

27th August.—Several officers took advantage of a convoy to make a trip to No. 5 Stockade to-day. Those who had not been there for some time scarcely recognised the place, which has been nearly rebuilt and rendered defensible by its present energetic commandant.

1st September.—Once again early this morning the Chins fired a few shots at what appears to be their special antipathy—the Saddle Picquet. This time they hit it twice. To catch these gentry is quite hopeless, as they fire and run.

To-day's mail brought us the unwelcome news that cholera had broken out at Kalemyo and already claimed as its victims two of the Norfolks and four natives belonging to the force. All communications except postal have been stopped and every possible precaution taken: so we may hope it will not come up the line. The Principal Medical Officer has gone down to investigate matters for himself, but we anxiously await our weekly mail for further news.

We hear from No. 5 Stockade to-day that the Burman lady who came in on the 23rd ultimo, apparently disliking her quarters, has bolted no one knows where.

5th September.—After midnight last night a singularly clear lunar rainbow was seen over No. 5 Stockade by several officers.

We had a slice of luck to-day, for a bamboo-cutting party contrived to shoot two uncommonly wild slaughter cattle which escaped a few days ago and which we never expected to see again. Fresh meat not being too plentiful this addition to the larder was not to be despised.

7th September.—It seems as if the monsoon were almost over, as but little rain has fallen for a week and the temperature is again pretty high.

Orders having been received to increase accommodation here for troops and coolies, almost daily parties are out to procure thatching-grass and bamboos, while all available labour is employed in running up huts and barracks.

Our garrison has received a reinforcement of Gurkhas who have been set free from surrounding posts by the arrival of 150 of the 10th Bengal Infantry. It is a boon to have this accession of fit men, which none could accuse the troops who have been here any time of being.

SIR F. ROBERTS' TOURS.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S tours are as follows:—

First Tour.—Leave Simla on 1st October, Sabathu the 2nd, Kassauli the 3rd, Dharmpore the 4th, Solon the 5th, and arrive at Simla on the 6th.

Second Tour.—Leave Simla on the 21st October, arrive at Bombay on the 24th. Leave Bombay on the 25th, and arrive at Peshawur on the 29th: halt here on 30th and 31st. Arrive at Attock on the 1st and 2nd November, Kalabagh the 4th, Bannu the 7th (halt the 8th), and arrive at the Gomal Pass via Peyzoo, Paniala, and Driki on the 12th. Halt there 13th, and arrive at Dera Ismail Khan on the 14th, halting the 15th. Arrive at Quetta via the Bolan on the 17th, and halt till the 21st. Arrive at Mooltan by the Hurnai route on the 24th, and halt the 25th. Arrive at Jullundar on the 27th, and halt the 28th. Arrive at Umballa on the 29th, and halt till the 2nd December. Arrive at Agra via Dooband on the 5th, and halt the 6th. Arrive at Delhi on the 8th, and halt the 9th. Arrive at Gurgaon on the 10th, and halt the 11th. Arrive at Meerut on the 12th, and halt from the 13th to the 29th. Arrive at Cawnpore on the 31st, and halt the 1st January. Arrive at Calcutta on the 3rd.

Third Tour.—Leave Calcutta on the 17th January, and arrive at Muridki Cavalry Camp on 20th, halting up to the 28th. Arrive at Rawalpindi on the 30th, and halt till the 3rd February. Arrive at Sialkot on the afternoon of the 3rd, and halt till the 6th. Arrive at Mian Mir on the 7th, and halt the 8th and 9th. Arrive at Calcutta on the 13th.

Fourth Tour.—To Assam, beginning the tour on the 17th, and returning to Head-Quarters in about a month.

MILITARY NEWS.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS BEGBIE AND FORBEATH, Highland Light Infantry, exchange into the 1st and 2nd Battalions of their regiments respectively.

THE following posting have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions: Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton and Major Dandridge, Scottish Borderers; and Lieutenant Long, Leinster Regiment. To 2nd Battalions: Captain Amedros, Yorkshire Light Infantry; and Lieutenants Beadon, Wiltshire Regiment, Wright, Northumberland Fusiliers, and Young, Liverpool Regiment.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS DALLAS, West Kent Regiment and Stevens, Bedfordshire Regiment, come out as probationers for the Staff Corps.

THE following Royal Engineer officers have been ordered out for duty in this country:—Lieutenants Rivett-Carnac, Liddel, Hingston, Crookshank, Tuillier, Carmichael, Stockley, Kincaid, and Jones.

THE transfer of Lieutenant Warwick, Devonshire Regiment, from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion of his regiment is cancelled.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 17.—The barometer has fallen everywhere. The fall slightly exceeds twentieth of an inch at Bombay and Kurrachee. The depression in the Arabian Sea off the west coast is somewhat more prominent, and has extended northwards. The greatest depression now is off Bombay. The character of the depression, so far as can be judged from observations, are unchanged. The weather is probably squally off the west coast, but has not developed into cyclonic storm. The depression is giving a burst of moderate rain to the west coast districts, Madras, and Bombay. The Deccan, Poona, Sholapur, Rajkot, and Cuddapah, report two inches; Secunderabad, Sarat, Ratnagiri, Cochin, and Calicut one inch. The depression in the Bay has developed, and is now probably a storm of moderate intensity. It is apparently marching in the north-west direction to the Orissa coast, which it will probably cross during the next 24 hours. Strong winds continue at Colombo and probably over the south and centre of the Bay. Burma has received general rain, and Bengal some heavy local showers. Tavoy and Kendat report over three inches, Mymensingh, Rangoon, and Berhampore over two, and Burdwan and Sibsagar over one.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	66	21	69	77	70	20	62	35
Sep. 17, Tuesday ...	0	38	0	22	0	26	0	23
Total...	66	59	69	99	70	46	62	58
Total of corresponding date last year...	58	49	54	25	55	52	56	14
Total of corresponding date of 1887 ..	91	30	92	0	89	31	89	12

AMONGST the very latest arrivals at Aix-les-Bains are Lady Gerald Fitzgerald and Mr. and Mrs. Knatchbull-Hugessen; the winning of £4,000 at the Casino by a Frenchman has caused much excitement, and Sir Myles Fenton and Sir Edward Read discuss the future of the Watkin "Tower" in the intervals of their frequent mountain excursions.

ACCORDING to Dr. Zerger, of Prague, photographs of the sun taken on orthochromatic plates furnish a means of predicting, by more than twenty-four hours, the approach of tempests, hurricanes, earthquakes, &c., a knowledge of whose advent would be obviously of much value to the tourist. These photographs display the appearance of more or less elliptical rings surrounding the solar disc, which, when they grow larger in diameter, announce the approach of a hurricane or other atmospheric disturbance towards the point of observation.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS BILL.

THE Committee of the Corporation has sent in the following report on the above Bill:—

1. The Committee appointed by the Corporation on 26th ultimo have the honor to report as follows:—Section 131 of this Bill is the one which is of the greatest importance to the Municipality, but the provisions of sections 7, 8, 9 and 14 have also been carefully considered by the Committee, inasmuch as they are calculated to affect the interests of the Corporation in several instances.

2. In the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" we are told that section 7 "follows generally the terms of an English enactment, but supersedes any local enactments which prohibit the construction of railways over gas pipes and the like without the previous permission of Municipal Commissioners. The expense of diverting the course of a railway for the purpose of avoiding a gas pipe would usually be out of all proportion to any damage which might possibly be caused by the railway passing over the pipe." Upon a reference to the language of the section itself, however, it will be found that it by no means relates to the construction of railway works over gas pipes, for a railway administration is empowered, notwithstanding "anything in any other enactment for the time being in force" to "make or construct in, upon across, under or over any lands or any streets, hills, valleys, roads, railways or tramways . . . or any drains, water pipes gas pipes, or telegraph lines, such temporary or permanent inclined planes, arches. . . . aqueducts, bridges . . . conduits, drains . . ." as the administration thinks proper."

In the same way the administration is authorized to alter or divert temporarily or permanently the course of any . . . roads, streets, or raise or sink the level thereof: to make drains or conduits into through or under any lands adjoining the railway for the purpose of conveying water from or to the railway.

3. It is obvious that the exercise by a railway administration of powers such as these, over the roads, water pipes, drains and other property vested in the Municipality would practically amount to the supersession for the time being of the authority of the Corporation, and in the exercise of such extraordinary powers the railway administration, even though unintentionally, might cause much injury in any one or more districts of the city, by interfering with or delaying the supply of water, or by meddling with the flow of sewage. It might be convenient to an administration to proceed in the manner contemplated by this Bill "in supersession of any local enactment," but the forcible handing over to an alien body of the peculiar powers and privileges of the Municipality would be a gross injustice to the Corporation, no less than to the whole body of the inhabitants of the city who would perhaps find it difficult to understand what advantages they would be likely to derive from the continuance in office of a Corporation whose legitimate functions were thus ruthlesely set aside and who were left powerless to guard the rights and privileges of the citizens.

4. It is true that under section 8 when gas or water-pipes or a drain, "not being a main-drain," are interfered with by a railway administration, that body is to give reasonable notice and to execute the work to the reasonable satisfaction of the person who, on behalf of the local authority, superintends the carrying out the same; but in very many instances it is more than possible that the views of the local authority and the administration would differ, and that in the end the interests of the public would be wholly sacrificed to the mere convenience of the railway authorities.

The term "main drain" is not defined either in the Railway Bill or in the Bombay Municipal Act, and it is to be feared that the section as drafted might be construed as sanctioning interfereace with many sewers and drains which would be materially impaired by any alteration of their course.

5. The powers reserved to a railway administration under section 9, to enter upon land for the purpose of repairing any slip or other accident, or preventing an accident, and all similar powers of supervision and control, should, in the opinion of Committee, be delegated, so far as the city of Bombay is concerned, to H. E. the Governor-Council instead of being vested in H. E. the Governor-General in Council, as in most cases arising in this city it would be necessary that the controlling authority should be possessed of local knowledge. Section 140 of the Bill empowers the Governor-General, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, to invest any local Government with any of his powers or functions under the Bill with respect to any railway, and he may declare what local Government shall be deemed to be local Government in respect of a railway. The Committee are of opinion that this section should be amended to the extent

any time revoke or vary an order under clause 1 of this section.

"(4.) Nothing in this section is to be construed as debarring any railway administration from entering into a contract with any local authority for the supply of water or light, or for the scavenging of railway premises, or for any other service which the local authority may be rendering or be prepared to render within any part of the local area under its control.

"(5) 'Local authority' in this section means a local authority as defined in the General Clauses Act 1887, and includes any authority legally entitled to or entrusted with the control or management of any fund for the maintenance of watchmen or for the conservancy of a river."

8. As a convincing proof of the very serious consequences to the Municipality involved by such a change in the law, the Committee point to the fact that hitherto the taxes paid by the two Railway Companies have formed part of the regular income of the Municipality, and the settlement of the amount due has been arrived at without any serious controversy. The sum paid is liable to be affected, as in the case of other properties both by periodical changes in the rateable value and by the rate at which (within legal limits) the tax is fixed annually by the Corporation.

9. In conclusion, the Committee beg respectfully to express their doubt whether the Government of India would be a more fitting tribunal than those provided in the Municipal Act for deciding the peculiar question involved in the matter of the assessment of railways for municipal purposes—questions which in England have been decided by the highest judicial authorities, and which should continue to be disposed of here, by the application of the principles thus arrived at—and the Committee urge this with the more force, from this special consideration, that in all probability in the course of a few years the Government of India itself will be the owner of the two railways, which, in common with other administrations, it is proposed by this Bill to exempt from the payment of municipal rates.

10. The Committee beg to recommend that a strong representation be made to the Government of India in accordance with the terms of this report and that the same be forwarded as early as possible, seeing that the Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations so long since as 25th October last.

G. MEREWETHER, P. M. MEHTA, MUNCHERJI
C. MURZBAN, THOMAS BLANEY, E. B. CARROLL.

Bombay, 11th September 1889.

MEMORANDUM.—I have not a copy of the Indian Railways Bill, and am therefore unacquainted with its contents.

I take it for granted that the Bill is intended to apply to the whole of British India, and is not likely to affect the Bombay Municipality more than other Indian Municipalities. Indeed I think it is likely to have less effect upon it, inasmuch as there is not much probability of any new railways being laid down in the island of Bombay, and the Bill does not affect any already in existence. It is, of course, necessary, in framing a Railway Bill that shall apply to the whole of India, to take broad views, as it would be impossible to legislate for any particular municipality or other public body; and unless the Bill has a wide meaning and is very decisive, it would be scarcely possible to construct railways or public works, as private consideration, if allowed to interfere, might cause a work upon which crores of rupees have been spent, to be brought to a standstill for an indefinite time, whilst the question of some water-course, level-crossing or other minor consideration, was under consideration and awaiting settlement. I fail to see why the Bombay Municipality should take special action upon such a question, considering, as I have already observed, the improbability of fnture railway extensions within its influence. I have heard it suggested that in making future railways some persons would have an overbridge wherever a private road existed before the railway works were undertaken. Such a view of the matter appears to me unreasonable and obstructive to the extension of railways, as on some lines it might mean the setting up of an overbridge upon an average of every two miles throughout its entire length, which would make railway construction a financial impossibility, and it would create a difficulty for the persons using the overbridge where a level-crossing would be preferable.

I will not deal with this report para. by para., but would confine myself to repeating that I do not see that the Municipality have anything to fear from the proposed Bill, and I think it would be arrogating to itself undue importance by opposing it.

J. R. DUXBURY.

Bombay, 11th September 1889.

SOUNDNESS OF THE POLO PONY.

As the advice of a Veterinary Surgeon should always be taken whenever it can be procured, writes Captain Hayes in his *Sporting News*, I make the following remarks on the supposition that no Veterinary Surgeon is available when the intending purchaser wishes to find out whether the pony he intends to buy for polo is fairly sound.

In order that one's opinion be not prejudiced in any way by the observance of defects, it is well, in the first instance, to trot the animal, having him led in a snaffle by hand, to see if he is lame. The ground on which he is tried should be hard, smooth, and free from inequalities or stones which might affect the regularity of his movements. As a horse will try to "save" a lame leg, it is manifest that when trotting, he will always throw more weight on the sound than on the sore limb. The pony should be trotted slowly backwards and forwards; and while this is being done, the examiner should use his ears as well as his eyes to ascertain if the gait be "level." If it be irregular, the animal, as an almost invariable rule, should be at once rejected, however plausible the excuses for its lameness may be. The lameness of stringhalt is the only one I can call to mind, that might pass in a riding animal. Even then it is a grave defect. If there be doubt about the pony, and if the proof can be obtained, he should be put to some hard work, so as to warm him well up; placed in a stable for an hour or two to cool down; and then taken out again and trotted as before.

After we have found that he is not lame, we may examine his eyes to see that they are all right. As regards their appearing healthy, we may compare them with those of some other pony or horse which is thoroughly sound in this respect. Granting that they are free from inflammation, the two chief defects from which they may suffer are: opacities of the cornea (the clear glass-like covering that is placed over the pupil and coloured part of the eye), and cataract. The opacities in question appear as white or bluish white specks, of more or less magnitude, on the outside of the cornea, and are generally the result of blows accidentally inflicted. The detriment is that they may interfere with the sight and may cause the pony to shy. If they be of old standing and do not affect the pony's usefulness when playing, they may be disregarded; as they have but little tendency to get worse with age. A cataract, however, from the fact that it usually gets worse and worse in time, until it ends in blindness, is an extremely grave defect. It consists of an opaque condition of the crystaline lens, and may be seen as a white object behind the pupil. To examine for it, the pony should be taken into a dark room and the eye carefully looked at by the aid of a candle. The darkness of the place will allow the pupil to become expanded, and consequently, more of the lens to be seen. Then, again, a sound eye may be used with advantage for the sake of comparison.

If the inexperienced buyer finds that the pony is neither lame nor becomes lame after a turn of hard work, I would advice him to disregard all questions of particular defects of limb, such as sprains, curbs, splints, ringbones, side bones, navicular disease, etc., which are entirely out of his province. The only one exception I would make is that he should satisfy himself that the back tendons and suspensory ligaments of the fore legs should be "clean." The former should be perfectly straight, from knee to fetlock, looking at them in profile; while the latter on both sides of the leg should give the feel to fingers of a thick catgut cord, as they run into the fetlock from behind the upper third of the cannon bone.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

THE *London Gazette* contains regulations made by the Postmaster-General, under which telegraph money orders may be issued and paid at certain specified post offices. The new system will come into operation on September 1. The following is the poundage to be paid in respect of telegraph money orders:—For sums not exceeding 1*l.*, 4*d.*; above 1*l.*, but not exceeding 2*l.*, 6*d.*; above 2*l.*, but not exceeding 4*l.*, 8*d.*; above 4*l.*, but not exceeding 7*l.*, 10*d.*; above 7*l.*, but not exceeding 10*l.*, 1*s.* Such poundage shall in every case be prepaid. In addition to the poundage payable for a telegraph money order, the person at whose request a telegraph money order is issued is to pay for the telegram authorising payment at the office of payment, and for the repetition thereof, after the rates authorised by the Telegraph Acts 1863 to 1885, and the regulations made from time to time thereunder. No telegraph money order is to be issued for a greater amount than 10*l.*, and payment of such an order will only be made at the office specified in the original requisition. A list is given of the offices in England, Scotland, and Ireland at which telegraph money orders may be issued and paid, a great number of these being in the metropolis.

"HOW I LOST £250,000 IN TWO YEARS."

THE book which Messrs. Trischler and Co. publish under this title is dedicated by its author, Mr. Earnest Benzon, "to all parents and guardians to whom is entrusted the responsibility of making or marring the future of the helpless children entrusted to their care, wishing them a full complement of discretion and amiability, and their wards a happy immunity from the miseries endured by the author during his minority."

HIS MINORITY.

Mr. Benzon gives a gloomy account of this, and especially of the discomforts which, he says, he endured as a ward in Chancery. When he first learnt that he was coming into money, he had not the slightest idea of the value of the commodity. "Here was I," he says, "well within sight of the Promised Land of Plenty, without a notion in my head of how to husband my resources or how to get anything like value for money. All I felt was that I had been shabbily treated by not being taken into the confidence of those about me, and I soon made up my mind that as they had not thought fit to make a friend of me, it was no use my thinking of making friends of them. The sense of relief and future immunity from the impecuniosity that had restrained my movements hitherto was delicious. I had no friend to go to for advice, for my confidence in my pastors and masters was shaken by their withholding my prospects from me, so I was compelled to do the best I could for myself according to my own lights. In fact, the interesting piece of intelligence which I have already referred to had the immediate effect of bringing me up to London, where I ascertained that my credit was practically unlimited, and soon contrived to do business with a leading West-end money-lender."

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

Speaking of the readiness of West-end tradesmen to give him credit, he says:—"I experienced no difficulty in getting everything I wished for on credit. I must, however, confess that I consider that the expression 'difficulty' in connection with a minor (with expectations) obtaining credit is a wrong epithet to make use of. If there is any difficulty at all in the case it lies with the unfortunate 'infant,' who has to dodge and evade the dealers in all sorts of rubbish, necessaries and unnecessaries, who try and inveigle him in doing business with them. I believe that some years ago likely victims had a bad time of it; nowadays matters have become a scandal. I could scarcely show my face out of doors, but the hunt in the streets commenced, and had it not been for a preternaturally sagacious cordon of sentries, who, very likely from interested and purely personal motives, placed themselves round me, I firmly believe that my bed-room would have been besieged by cringing tradesmen. One thing that experience had taught me is that the persons of this class who are most anxious to enlist the patronage of a minor, and who grovel in the dust to obtain their object, are generally the keenest after their money when the time for payment comes."

LOSSES ON THE TURF.

The details of his early experiences on the turf (in Australia) show that he lost large sums and borrowed at enormous rates of interest. On this point he writes:—"Many and often were the visits I paid to an accommodating moneylender in Little Collins-street. Our transactions were something after this scale. I would get £500 for an acceptance due when I came of age for £5,000, but the more I borrowed the less cash I used to get for the paper, till at last I used to get very little. Altogether there must have been £30,000 worth of my paper in the Victorian bill-discounter's hands. Then the ring were accommodating, too, and in many cases were good enough to take my paper for double the amount I owed them. Altogether I had a very good but very expensive time in Melbourne. In addition to my racing losses, I did a little card-playing; and must here remark there were a few men, not wholly unconnected with Melbourne clubs, who were capital poker players."

COMING OF AGE.

Of his coming into his property he writes:—"In round figures I had a quarter of a million at my disposal. Not all in ready money, but all in negotiable securities. There was about £5,000 lying loose, and one of my guardians drew a cheque for that. Then I went off straight to Coutts', where the securities were lying, and with these as security borrowed £50,000 from them. Of this sum I paid £33,600 to Mr. Sam Lewis, for money obtained for me before I came of age. I have no desire to complain of the treatment I received from the lender; upon the contrary, I think he used me exceedingly well, and always has been a great friend to me. . . . Then there were those enormous Australian liabilities to be paid off. Naturally enough, the solicitor I employed took good care of me in settling up. Some fellows who made an absurd claim of £30,000 against me took £500 cheerfully, and so that was all right. Again, a man named Barnard, who held £10,000 of paper, for which I had had £1,500, received £5,000, and then thought himself badly treated." Mr. Benzon then goes on to recite his further racing experiences and his dealings in race-horses.

VIEWS ON CARD-PLAYING.

His gambling experiences at cards were most disastrous. His opinion is that card-playing is, bar none, the worst game ever invented, and if he should have money again he says he would never touch another card. "The first big deal," he says, "I ever had in this direction in England, and after I came of age, was at the Field Club. We had lots of flutters at the Field Club, and, of course, there is no good denying it, we used to play very high indeed. I have won and lost there £16,000 or £17,000 a night." He attributes his losses at cards to the fact that he played irregularly and for all sorts of stakes. There was no system about his punting.

"TAKING ON" THE CHAMPION.

He thus relates how he "took on" the champion at pyramids, and what came of it. "To give you some idea of the amount of conceit I must have had in me, although I think even my enemies will do me the justice to say that it was not obtrusive—I actually went and took on the champion, Roberts, at pyramids. I should think no man in the world could have been so superior at his profession as John Roberts, because I don't suppose one could have selected a man so far above others in his own calling to have attacked. Nothing loth, Roberts at once accepted my challenge. He began by owing me five pyramid balls, which really any good amateur could easily have done, only I thought I was a tremendously good player. We played many games, he gradually increasing the points given me, on account of the money he was winning from me, and ended by giving me every ball on the table except one, and playing behind his back. He wound up by owing me 13 and laying me 100 to 1. In one game I was eight to his nothing, and I laid him £100 to £1 that I would win the game. I 'ran in' twice; and, curious to relate, off a fluke I took two balls and won the game, and did win the sovereign. This little experience cost me about £800, which, however, I did not grudge, as I think perhaps it made me more chary of doing ridiculous things."

MONTE CARLO AND PIGEON-SHOOTING.

A chapter of the book is devoted to "Monte Carlo and Pigeon Shooting." When Mr. Benzon left London he had only £250 in his pocket. Dame Fortune favoured him at the outset, for on his way he won £1,000 at baccarat, at the Washington, in Paris. On arriving at Monte Carlo he won another £1,000 in a few minutes by "backing the black" at the gaming tables, but before dinner time he had contrived to lose every shilling he had in the world. He was at a loss what to do, when to his amazement and relief he met a friend, who lent him £250, with which he soon parted at the tables. "The rapidity with which one can lose money here is," says Mr. Benzon, "simply awful. I saw one friend of mine, J. W., lose £11,000 in about two hours." He does not think the pigeon-shooting at Monte Carlo so good as at Hurlingham or Brighton, where in 1887 he lost £8,000 in one afternoon. As for the play at the gaming-tables, he thinks it is perfectly fair, "and exciting enough to satisfy any gambler."

THE decision to reduce the Council of the India Office, thinks the *World*, will militate against the chances of Lieut.-General Chesney, who has been named for an existing vacancy, which under other circumstances would have been offered to him. As it is, the appointment will be absorbed. It is to be regretted that Lord Cross is deprived of the advantage of General Chesney's experience. It is well known what an able official the author of *The Battle of Dorking* is, and his appointment to the India Council would have been a great gain to the public and the Indian Army. The vacancy among the Indian divisional commanders—or rather first-class district commanders, as they are now—will be filled by the India Office, as the retiring "chief," Sir Charles Gough, is a local officer. Sir Charles has had a brilliant career in India, and will have left the country for good, no doubt, unless he should have the luck to be selected for the Madras or Bombay command, for which he is now eligible. Sir Hugh Gough—also a K.C.B. and a V.C.—remains in India in command of a district, and has two and a half years to run.

THE TRIAL OF MR. W. O'BRIEN AND MR. GILHOOLY.

THE trial of the two Irish members, Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. Gilhooly, was resumed at Clonkilty on Aug. 23, before Mr. Irwin and Colonel Caddell, resident magistrates. Mr. Ryan, Q. C., and Mr. R. Hennessy appeared for the Crown, Mr. T. Harrington for Mr. W. O'Brien, and Mr. Shinkwin for Mr. Gilhooly. The police-constable Jarvey was now severely cross-examined by Mr. T. Harrington as to his ability to take down Mr. O'Brien's speech. Re-examined by Mr. Ryan, the witness adhered to the statement that he wrote the words of Mr. O'Brien's speech on the day it was delivered, and that he had no assistance in making up the report from any newspaper. The next witness was a constable named McGrath, who had taken a long-hand note of Mr. Gilhooly's speech. In cross-examination by Mr. Harrington, witness said it was his superior officer, Mr. Purcell, who told him and the other constables to take notes of the speeches. Witness took down the speeches of the same persons as Constable Jarvey had done. He had taken note of an observation by Father O'Leary, which he afterwards added to the report he made to his superiors. Mr. Harrington called for the orginal report, but counsel for the Crown strongly opposed the application, whereupon Mr. Harrington threatened to withdraw from the case unless the application were granted. The magistrates refused to order the production of the report. Mr. Harrington then again applied for its production, but the like ruling was made. Witness denied copying from a newspaper. Constable Sweeney was also examined as to a longhand note he had taken of Mr. Gilhooly's speech. Witness read two or three sentences which stated that the object of the assembly was to sympathise with the Ponsonby tenants in their struggle against the landlord conspiracy, and Smith Barry tenants were called upon to support them. On Aug. 24 the proceedings commenced with the cross-examination of Constable Sweeney, who took a note of Mr. Gilhooly's speech. District-Inspector Purcell admitted having asked the constables to amend their reports with regard to certain speeches and observations made at the meeting. Mr. Shinkwin addressed the Court on behalf of Mr. Gilhooly, and characterised the reports of the police witnesses as concocted, unintelligible, and unreliable, and asked for a warrant to have Constable Garvey arrested for perjury. The Court refused until judgment in the case was given. The trial was resumed on Aug. 26 when Mr. Harrington, in his speech for the defence, said that at the commencement of the case Mr. O'Brien had not intended to offer any defence or show any recognition whatever of what he was forced to look on as a farce of justice. Mr. Irwin said he would be glad to hear counsel on the merits or demerits of the case. Mr. Harrington said he was not going to deliver a political speech, but his client was determined to struggle against the unfair means at present employed in this country. He went on to say that there was a conspiracy in the case, and a conspiracy of a most diabolical kind—a conspiracy of perjury which was disclosed by the evidence. He commented on the breakdown of Head-constable Garvey in the shorthand writing test, and declared that the other two constables who had taken longhand notes had plainly entered into the conspiracy to take away the liberties of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Gilhooly. Mr. O'Brien knew that if deprived of his liberty on such evidence as that given in the court, he would be more powerful in gaol than out of it, and he would score a great victory. The guilt would be on those who pretended to administer law in this country.

Mr. Hennessy replied on the part of the Crown, and denied that there was any conspiracy to deprive the accused of their liberty. He would ask that Mr. O'Brien should be found guilty, if found guilty on the evidence of his own newspaper, *United Ireland*. He then put in *United Ireland* containing Mr. Gilhooly's speech, but this was objected to, and the bench ruled that Mr. Gilhooly's speech could not be used in this way. He then said the police witnesses were reliable witnesses, and should be treated as such. Constable Garvey's evidence, he believed, was truthful, but when the issue was so serious, where the liberty of the subject was at stake, he would not ask that Mr. Gilhooly should be convicted on such evidence, unless the Court believed that Mr. O'Brien's speech bore the meaning he put on it, and which Mr. O'Brien himself put on it, and that Mr. Gilhooly also took part in the effort to induce Mr. Smith Barry's tenants not topay their rents.

The magistrates then retired to consider their decision, and on returning into court Mr. Irwin said the magistrates eliminated entirely from their minds the evidence given by Constable Garvey, as they did not think the evidence was such as the Court could be justified in acting on. After reviewing the circumstances of the meeting and the speech of Mr. O'Brien as reported in *United Ireland*, he remarked that the proofs of what was said by Mr. Gilhooly rested upon the evidence of two constables named Magrath and Sweeney. These men did not assert that they could give every word of the speech, but only its meaning. The constables appeared to have adopted two different systems. Sweeny stopped when he could not keep up with the speaker and broke off, while Magrath brought his memory to his assistance. The constables appeared to have given their evidence in a very fair and straightforward manner.

The evidence showed how Mr. Gilhooly had acquiesced in the speech previously delivered by Mr. O'Brien, and, no doubt, endorsed his words, and it was proved that they were both present for an unlawful purpose. That was the law, whether it was a good or bad, a just or unjust law. The sentence was that Mr. O'Brien should be imprisoned for two months, without hard labour, and then to enter into bail, himself in 400*l.* and two sureties of 200*l.*, to be of good behaviour for twelve months, or in default to be imprisoned for three months longer. Mr. Gilhooly would be imprisoned for six weeks, and would have to give security, himself in 200*l.* and two sureties of 100*l.*, or be imprisoned for an additional two months.

Mr. O'Brien refused to appeal. Mr. Gilhooly's counsel applied for a case to be started, and this was done. An application was then made for a warrant for perjury against Constable Garvey and Inspector Purcel, but the Bench refused the application. Mr. O'Brien was then taken into custody, and, surrounded by an armed force, conveyed to a special train, and taken to Cork Gaol, while Mr. Gilhooly was released on bail.

A LAMPLIGHTER IN LUCK.

THE *Bridgwater Mercury* furnishes the following interesting facts:—"John Manley, of Bridgwater, is a happy man. His good fortune deserves to be made public. Having lived among us all his life, and held the position of lamplighter for over twenty-nine years, his name and face are familiar to everybody in Bridgwater. He is liked by all. While his life has, generally speaking, been an uneventful one, he has, nevertheless, during those twenty-nine years, met with some strange experiences. In nightly furnishing light for us all, as it were, he has weathered many a storm and wintry blast. The cause of his present rejoicing is best explained by quoting his own words, and we will only add that, being familiar with the facts of the case, we gladly make public the statement, which is as follows:—'Ever since I first got my appointment from the Gas Company, in 1857, I have made it a rule to let nothing interfere with my duties, and for seventeen years I scarcely missed a day. I was proud of my record, and resolved not to spoil it; but one night, just twelve years ago, I was obliged to get a substitute or let the people of Bridgwater wander about in darkness. Having been exposed to a spell of very bad weather, I was stricken down with a terrible attack of rheumatism which completely disabled me, so that for weeks I could not move my arms nor do my work. Although I used everything that was recommended to me, I have ever since been a martyr to it, and for weeks at a time have been unable to attend to my duties. In those twelve years I endured more suffering than words can express, and I began to regard my case as altogether hopeless. When one of our lady citizens sent me part of a bottle of a remedy which she said was a sure cure for rheumatism, as she had found out from personal experience, I made a few applications, and to my astonishment and delight the pains and swelling not only left me but I have been free from them ever since, and able to do my work as well as ever I could in my life. I have not felt as well in twelve years, and I do not mind saying that I, and all those who knew of my frequent disabled condition, regard St. Jacobs Oil, which is the thing that I used, as the best remedy in the world. It made me happy, and I know of several who have used it since, and all have found it wonderfully effective in driving away pain. I am so delighted with the good it did me that I shall never cease to speak well of it." Our reporter, desirous of ascertaining whether others had experienced like results from the use of the Oil, called upon Mr. W. Hickman, the well-known chemist, Eastover, Bridgwater. Mr. Hickman stated that such a large number of very remarkable cures by St. Jacobs Oil had come to his immediate notice, that he regarded it as a duty to the public to express his confidence in the efficacy of the article. Among other cases he referred to that of the wife of a well-known surgeon, whose experience with the Oil was so satisfactory that she could scarcely sound its praises too loudly. Its wonderful pain-curing properties and decided power to relieve and cure rheumatism had rendered it amazingly popular, and several residents of Bridgwater had handed him testimonials with the request that he would forward them to the proprietors.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CRUELTIES IN ARMENIA.

MR. GLADSTONE has written as follows to the *Daily News*:—

Sir,—Having read in your columns on Friday the recent reports from your Armenian correspondent at Tiflis, I send for insertion in your columns, if you shall think fit, a statement which has since reached me. It is furnished with particulars of times and persons, and it proceeds from a source which has every presumption of trustworthiness.

It has not yet been forgotten that The *Daily News* was mainly instrumental in bringing to light thirteen years ago the atrocities in Bulgaria, which had for their result the destruction of Turkish rule in that province.

It should also be borne in mind that we are entitled by treaty to demand from the Sultan the suppression of all such outrages and the condign punishment of the miscreants concerned.

I trust that her Majesty's Government will probe these matters to the bottom, and will freely avail themselves, when the facts are definitely established, of the powerful aid of public opinion in the cause of humanity and justice.

The instances alluded to are given below:—

In the month of March last, during the night, Moussa Bey, accompanied by his brother Djaso and his brother-in-law Eomer Bey, at the head of a large band of his men, about one hundred, entered by force the house of Agatchian, in the village of Khartz, about 18 miles from Moosh, between Moosh and Bitlis. Having first killed the father of Agatchian by a shot from a Martini rifle, they proceeded to break into the rooms in which the different members of the family were sleeping, and had been awakened by the firing. Seeing themselves surrounded by the ruffians, they tried to escape, but were prevented. Moussa Bey and his men then set to work to break into the cupboards and boxes, and to pillage the house of everything they could lay hands on, after which they left, carrying off with them the wife of Agatchian, Altoon, and their daughter Ghiulisar, aged about 15 years, the latter barefooted and with only her night dress on. The ground was covered with snow knee deep, and the weather very cold. Altoon, the mother, being tired out and unable to endure the fatigue, lay on the ground, and was left there after they had gone about an hour. Ghiulisar remained alone in the hands of the ruffians, begging of them to let her go, but they beat her forward, sometimes dragging her by the hair. After a while she was no longer able to walk, and fell on the snow. After passing a river in this state they gave her some clothes, and continued on their road to Zenghachbar, where there is a kind of lodge belonging to Moussa Bey. Here they passed the night, and the girl was violated by Moussa Bay for the first time. After three days' journey over the mountains they arrived at the village of Paresank, and two Kurds took her to the house of Cheik Mehmed. There the girl threw herself at the feet of the Cheik, and begged of him to save her from the hands of the ruffians. The Cheik went then to Moussa Bey and prayed him to let the girl go, but he replied that it was impossible, and that the girl had been taken to be the wife of his brother Djaso. Djaso arrived, and Moussa Bey ordered the Cheik to perform the marriage ceremony between his brother and the girl. The Cheik replied that the girl was a Christian and refused to become Mussulman; he therefore would not marry her in his house, and he must go elsewhere. Moussa Bey then drew his knife to kill the girl, but he was prevented by his companions, and, against the advice of the Cheik, Djaso took the girl and left for the village of Avedik, and went to the house of Sefer, husband of Meheri, sister of Moussa Bey. Here Ghiulisar pleaded with Meheri for her liberty, but in vain, for they said she had become Mussulman in marrying Djaso. She remained in this house one month with Djaso, while Moussa and his companions left for the mountains on other acts of brigandage and rapine. At the end of the month she left with Djaso for the village of Cheikhovoran. They remained there six days in the house of the Cheik, and then went to Khevenias, the village where Moussa Bey lives; there they stayed three weeks.

About this time there arrived from Moosh one Hadji Dayib, with two gendarmes. They came to the house of Djaso and demanded the girl. Djaso would not give up the girl, and she herself refused to go saying on purpose, "I am Mussulman. Leave me in peace." Hadji Dayib replied that she must go to the Governor of Moosh and say it. She replied that the Governor and Council should come, and she would tell them that she was Mussulman. It was about this time that Moussa Bey arrived at Bitlis and left for Constantinople.

Hadji Dayib, seeing that the girl would not go to Moosh, and believing that she had become Mussulman, took her to Bitlis, which was what she wished for. She was taken to Bitlis, to the house of Cheik Emin, and when before the Governor and Council declared herself to be a Christian and the daughter of a Christian. It was on this that she was given up to the Armenian Council, and preparations made to send her and others to Constantinople to give evidence against Moussa Bey.

Djaso is only sixteen years of age, and already the perpetrator of several murders.

For a long time a man of the name of Ohan of the village of Godin, about nine miles from Bitlis, was persecuted by Moussa Bey. In the month of March last Moussa Bay, learning that Ohan was in Bitlis, sent one of his men, named Flamdi, to accompany him, seemingly as his friend. As they approached the village they saw Moussa Bey with others coming towards them. As soon as they met, Moussa Bey ordered some irons they had brought with them to be heated, and with these tortured Ohan, after which, having made a fire of brushwood, they threw him on to it. After he had been burnt to death they threw his body on to the road, where it was found two days after by two Armenians. They had the body taken to the house of Ohan, in the village, to his wife Ghinlo. The Armenians of the village carried the body to the Konak at Moosh, but the Mutessarif, Ahmed Pacha, said the matter did not concern him, but must be taken before the Vali of Bitlis, Edhem Pacha. The body was buried and petition sent to Bitlis. Moussa Bey was sent for the Serai, but after spending an hour there he was allowed to go.

On April 16, 1889, Moussa Bey, accompanied by Djaso, Kar Eomer Bey, Siah Eomer Bey, Ismail Bey, Dervishoghu, and Sefi Bey Sadik Beyoglu, at the head of a large band of their men, entered the village of Dabavenk, and went to the house of Hagop. There they killed Manuk, the father of Hagop, and then Moussa Ismail and Eomer killed Hagop with their *handjiars*, and when the wife of Flagop threw herself with her three children at the feet of Moussa Bey, pleading for her husband's life, Moussa caught up the two youngest, one two years and the other eight months old, and killed them by dashing them to the ground. They then violated all the women and young girls in the house, numbering 17, the youngest being ten years old. The hands and wrists of Hagop's wife are covered with wounds received in defending herself and children.

The name of the Vali of Bitlis, just recalled, is Edhem Pacha; that of the Mutessarif of Moosh is Ahmed Pacha.

ONE used to think a great deal (writes a correspondent of the *Independance Belge*) of the Rigi Railway with its gradients of from 18 to 25 per cent., those of the Uetliberg of 30 per cent., of the Bergenstock and of Territat-Glion of 40 per cent., of the Guetsch of 50 per cent., and of the Giessbach of 30. All that is now only child's play. Now one can ascend the Beatenberg, from the station of Beatenbach, on the lake of Thun, by a funicular railway at an incline of 26 deg., and Mount Pilatus is climbed by a gradient which is officially stated to be 48 per cent., but which sometimes attains to 75 per cent. The start is made from Alpnach, on the Lake of Lucerne, and in ninety minutes from thence the summit is reached, the traveller being comfortably dragged in his carriage up the precipitous peaks of this celebrated mountain, which is more than 2,000 metres high. They assure you that the ascent is perfectly safe, and this is quite possible; but the fact remains that travellers are often much alarmed, and that many of them ascend only with their eyes closed and their hands tightly clenched. Railways are also in course of construction from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, to Grindelwald, and to Murren. From Interlaken to Zwellutchinen this railway will have a gradient of 15 per cent.; from thence to Grindelwald, 30 to 40 per cent.; up to Murren the incline will be 50-60! Crowds of Italian workmen will be set to work on it, and the new lines will all be ready next season.

To the progress of invention, more than to all other causes combined, is due the important sociological fact that the condition of women has been vastly improved during the last four or five decades. Invention has relegated the coarser and harder work of women to machinery, and has opened up new and pleasant avenues of profitable employment for them. Witness the telegraph, the telephone, and type-writing machines by which hundreds of thousands of women and girls earn their living. The movement is still onward and upward.

LORD MANDEVILLE'S CAB FARES.

MISS BESSIE BELLWOOD, music-hall singer, of 11, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, was summoned before Mr. Bridge, at the Bow-street Police-court, lately, on a charge of assaulting, on the 16th ult., a cab-driver, named William Shrimpton King. King, whose address is 13, Granby-street, Hampstead-road, was also summoned for assaulting, at the same time and place, George Victor Drogo Montague, commonly called Viscount Mandeville.

Mr. W. H. Armstrong appeared for Miss Bellwood and Viscount Mandeville; Mr. Charles E. B. Bowker appeared for King.

Considerable interest seemed to be taken in the case by persons connected with the music-hall profession, several of whom were in court.

The first summons heard was that against Miss Bellwood, who, on being pointed out where she was to stand, exclaimed, "What, in there?" and then took a seat, smiling upon the Court in an amused manner.

Mr. Bowker, in opening the case, said his client was now a cab-driver. He had been a cab proprietor, and for some time past had been in the habit of driving Viscount Mandeville. After some time had elapsed Lord Mandeville filed his petition in the Bankruptcy Court. The complainant, however, continued to drive him, and proof of his claim was filed in the bankruptcy proceedings. The matter was placed in the hands of a trustee, and the time came when it became right and proper for Mr. King to see Lord Mandeville to find out what was to be done about the difference of the amount allowed him by the trustee in bankruptcy, and his total claim against Lord Mandeville.

Wm. King, cabman, of Granby-street, Hampstead-road, said that on the 26th August he went to 11, Charlotte-street, where Lord Mandeville and Miss Bellwood lived together. Witness waited from about twelve till nine o'clock. He then saw the defendant come out and go towards a brougham, followed by Lord Mandeville. Witness said, "My Lord, I want to speak to you. What can you do about my debt—59*l.* 2*s.*" Lord Mandeville said, "I have no money," and gave witness a push, nearly sending him under the horse's head. The witness pushed him back, and the defendant then struck him in the face. He said, "Miss Bellwood, you have assaulted me." She replied, "Yes, and if you want any more you can have it." The next morning he obtained a summons against her, and subsequently received one, charging him with assaulting Lord Mandeville.

By Mr. Armstrong.—The trustee had allowed him 186*l.* 5*s.*; the balance he claimed was for credit given to Lord Mandeville since. He had waited nine hours outside the house that day. It was, he thought, right to go and wait outside a house when he knew that a man who owed him money was inside. He took out the summons for assault against Miss Bellwood himself. He knew at the time that Lord Mandeville had assaulted him, but he had not thought it necessary to summon him for having simply pushed him. Miss Bellwood's brougham was outside, waiting for her, and the coachman was on the brougham.

Re-examined.—Miss Bellwood has frequently paid me sums on account of Lord Mandeville's cab-hire.

Mr. Armstrong objected, and Miss Bellwood exclaimed, "It's cowardly; it's villainous! Can't you stop that man?"

Mr. Bridge considered the question arose out of cross-examination.

Re-examination continued.—When witness applied for the summons against Miss Bellwood, he did mention that he had been assaulted by Lord Mandeville.

Robert Walls, stableman, said he saw Miss Bellwood strike King in the face. King had done nothing to her.

By Mr Armstrong.—Lord Mandeville pushed King first. King then pushed him against the railings. Witness heard no conversation, and did not therefore hear Miss Bellwood ask King to release Lord Mandeville.

William Morrell, 34, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, a polish maker, said he could not recognise her face. He saw King go up to Lord Mandeville, and then saw Miss Bellwood go up and hit him in the face. She punched him; literally punched him (laughter).

By Mr. Armstrong.—Witness knew King before, and had been outside the house on this occasion, talking to him for about ten minutes. The gardener from next door also came out. He should say Lord Mandeville pushed King first, as King was between him and the brougham. When Miss Bellwood struck King, they were up against the railings. King must have pushed Lord Mandeville there. Witness saw Miss Bellwood strike him in the face, but King afterwards said it was the mouth.

Mr. Armstrong.—Oh! King afterwards said it was the mouth?—Yes. Don't you call the mouth part of the face? (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Bridge.—Why did you go to see King?—Well, I was going to the Alhambra, and had half an hour to spare.

Mrs. Sarah Cochram, 12, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, said that on the night in question she allowed King to stand on her property. He was perfectly sober. After this occurrence she saw blood on his face.

Mr. Armstrong.—You are not very good friends with Miss Bellwood, your neighbour. You object to her dogs, don't you?—I object to a good many things (laughter).

Mr. Bowker.—Amongst others to dog-fights on Sundays, eh? (Laughter.)

This closed the case for King.

Mr. Armstrong for Miss Bellwood said there was no doubt this man King had gone to this house to levy blackmail.

Mr. Bridge objected to the use of that word. King had perhaps put himself in the wrong, but to call to collect a just debt was not levying blackmail.

Mr. Armstrong said he did not wish to be offensive, but there was little doubt that King, whose claim was denied, thought that by taking these proceedings the friends of Lord Mandeville (who was the eldest son of the Duke of Manchester) would be induced to come forward and square him.

Mr. Bridge again interrupted, and deprecated the use of the word "square." A man was not "squared" if a just debt was paid him.

Mr. Armstrong still submitted that King's action was most illegal and most improper, even if money were owing to him. Miss Bellwood, even if she had committed an assault, had only done so to protect her friend, Lord Mandeville.

Mr. Bridge said it was the first time he had heard of a woman protecting her friend in this way. There were two men together.

Mr. Armstrong said there were other friends of King present to support him if necessary.

King was recalled, and in answer to Mr. Armstrong denied that he had ever threatened to break all the windows at 1, Great Stanhope-street, the residence of the Duke of Manchester, if his claim was not paid.

Lord Mandeville was then called.—He said about half-past eight on the 16th August, he left No. 11, Charlotte-street. He had been taken ill there in the morning, and had been there all day. Miss Bellwood left the house first, and tried to get into her brougham. King was standing at the door, and witness said, "Let Miss Bellwood get in, at all events, and then I'll talk to you." King said, "Don't push me," and witness replied, "No; I know that is what you want me to do." King then seized hold of him, and pushed him against the railings. Miss Bellwood only took hold of his collar to pull him away. She did not strike him. Witness had frequently told King the matter was in the hands of his solicitor, and told him to go there if he wanted money.

By Mr. Armstrong.—It was not true that he had incurred any fresh liability to King since the commencement of the bankruptcy proceedings.

Mr. Bowker.—What time did you go into the house that day?

Mr. Bridge.—You have it from him he was there all day.

Mr. Bowker.—Yes: (to witness), and as a matter of fact you felt yourself ill, and took yourself to bed there?

Witness.—Yes.

Miss Bellwood (excitedly).—I must get out. I can't stand this; I am a public woman. That I should live to have my name dragged like this through the mud because a beastly cabman chooses to come here telling lies.

Henry Smith, Miss Bellwood's coachman, next gave evidence. He said that he heard King say he had come after some foolish (laughter). That was before Miss Bellwood and Lord Mandeville came out. When they came out King said he wanted to speak to him about some money. Lord Mandeville said he should speak to him in a proper way, and just put his hand out towards King. King then pushed Lord Mandeville, who said, "If there were a policeman here I would give you in charge." King said that was just what he wanted, as he desired to show Lord Mandeville up. Lord Mandeville was pushed up against the railings, and Miss Bellwood went to his assistance. That was all witness knew of the assault. All three seemed together, and he could not quite see what happened.

Mrs. Day, who worked for Miss Bellwood, having given evidence,

Mr. Bridge said he would take the second summons first. In that there was no doubt the first push was given by Lord Mandeville, and that summons would be dismissed. In the second case there was a good deal that was reprehensible in the conduct of the complainant in acting in the way he had done; but if there ever was a case in which what he had done could be done with less impropriety than another, this was the case, for there was no doubt he had been paid only a part

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Of all the marvellous inventions connected with the art of war, shown in the Paris Exhibition, writes the *Broad Arrow*, undoubtedly those of Commandant Mougin, formerly *Chef du service des cuirassements*, are the most remarkable. The Foundry of Saint Chamand, perhaps the largest society for metallic casting in France, has for some years been engaged in working upon the models submitted to their directors by the above-named officer, one of the greatest authorities in Europe upon the new explosives—melinite, fulminite cotton, roburite, &c. But Commandant Mougin, in addition to being one of the most scientific metallurgists of modern times, has long devoted himself to gunnery and fortification, and his latest exploit is the Eclipse Fort, of which the full description can be found in his *brochure*, "Les Nouveaux Explosives et la Fortifications." Of all methods of strengthening permanent fortifications, the most serviceable of late years has been the composition known as *beton*, something in the nature of—but far more durable—than what, in England, we call Portland cement. In the very interesting model fort on the Eclipse principle, exhibited in the military section of the Exposition Universelle, steel, iron, and *beton* are employed.

The *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* is glad to see that Sir Andrew Clarke has knocked on the head all the "ransom" nonsense which figured so prominently in last year's naval manœuvres. He says:—"Correspondents write airily of 'laying Brighton in ashes,' forgetting that it would require more than all the ammunition carried by our great fleet now afloat to destroy one-tenth of that town, and that the cost would not greatly differ from that of the damage inflicted. If the mayor and corporation of any British town were found willing to pay blackmail, they would richly deserve to be hanged; and I only trust that some venerable law could be raked up from our wondrous Statute book which would enable the execution to be carried out. A company of volunteers would suffice to prevent the landing of any party that a cruiser could put ashore, and the only answer which I can conceive that any Englishman would return to such a requisition would be 'Come and take it!'"

The *Internationale Revue über die gesammten Armeen und Flotten* criticises our method of forming battalion square from line as extremely clumsy and dangerous. It is well known, asserts our contemporary, that at Quatre Bras the French cavalry in several instances broke into the rear of squares before the flank companies had time to form the rear faces. The writer is also somewhat scandalised at the regulation which forbids a line officer to take command of the Guards, though we are of opinion that he has failed to grasp its real significance; and surely his reading of history is at fault when he states that in virtue of these regulations several line companies were not permitted to join the attack of the Guards at the Alma!

It was stated at the War Office the other day that the applications for permission to compete at next month's examination for commissions in the Line are exceptionally numerous, and it is estimated that at the different military stations at home over 400 candidates have sent in their names.

Orders for important operations which are to be carried out at Aldershot under the direction of General Sir Evelyn Wood were issued a few days ago. Lord Wolseley and most of the principal officers of the headquarters staff of the army will be present. A laager was formed the day before the mail left on the Queen's Parade, and the orders issued for the operations are as follow:—

"Savage Warfare.—The defence of a column of all arms with transport when halted or when on the march in open country, and in proximity to a savage enemy armed only with sword, lance, and shortrange firearms. General Idea.—A laager for a column of all arms is formed upon the Queen's Parade, and the column is directed to strike their camp and march under conditions of a South African campaign from that place to the westward, and there to form a new laager. The savage enemy will be represented by cavalry whose carbines will be considered ineffective at distances over 300 yards, and who will not move faster than a slow trot. Major-Gen. Walker is appointed to command the column of all arms (red); Major the Hon. F. Stopford, brigade-major, staff officer. Umpire-in-chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Wood."

It is understood that the laager is made up of about 100 waggons and guns. A large number of officers interested in the operations left London for Aldershot.

A certain amount of jealousy in the minds of Volunteers would appear to have been created by the new titles conferred on the Artillery Militia, says the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*. We cannot but deprecate any such exhibitions of feeling. There is absolutely no connection between the two, and to say that the Kent Artillery Militia are not entitled to the name of "The Kent Artillery" is absurd. In the present day it is the custom, especially among the junior force, to so clip the titles as to make it impossible to know what branch of the Service is referred to, and in that manner the Volunteer Artillery in Kents are often described as "The 2nd Kent," the words "Artillery Volunteers" being left out. Possibly this may occasionally lead the uninitiated to imagine that they are Royal Artillery; but such sailing under false colours, if intentional, does no good. Clearly the Kent Artillery being entitled to be so called, the Volunteers must get another designation. The simplest title would be "The 2nd Kent Artillery Volunteers, London Division, R.A." But then, we fear, the word "Volunteers" is meant to be kept in the background. At present it must be admitted that the correct designations of Volunteer Artillery are most confusing, while the new Militia titles are very plain, viz., "The Kent Artillery, Eastern Division, R.A." The reversion to the old county titles will be received by those composing the force with pleasure.

Now that the Admiralty are seriously taking in hand the reformation of some of the older ironclads, a service paper says, it is to be hoped that due consideration will be given to the question of their rig. It is reported, for instance, that the Achill is to be barquerigged, than which a greater and graver mistake could hardly be made. Not only will speed be sacrificed thereby, but stowage, which is almost, if not quite, as important. Do what we may to these old vessels, they can never be of use than as a reserve squadron in home waters or as cruisers for the protection of commerce. In either capacity sails will be only an impediment to them. Leaving the question of speed out of consideration for the moment, every seaman knows the space which is taken up by spare sails spars, &c., which with those aloft must all be thrown away before the vessel is taken into action; and since these vessels were built, machine and quick-firing guns, dynamos, and other materials needing stowage room with all their machines, have come into existence. It is a matter of fact that in many of the masted ships now in commission there is absolutely no safe place to stow these things in; and unless the masts are taken out, and altogether done away with, the same difficulty will occur in the re-engined and re-armed vessels.

The *Militarische Zeitung* publishes an article pointing out many disadvantages which will attend the use of the new smokeless powder, which was tried at the recent review at Spandau. The duties of the guard and the patrol will be made immeasurably more difficult by the absence of the smoke and noise, which, in the case of the employment of ordinary powder, attracted their attention to, and pointed out, the position of the enemy. On the other hand, it will render capital service to the franctireurs, whose object it is to escape from and confuse the guard Sudden attacks and surprises will become matters of such daily occurrence that outposts and patrols will have to be immensely strengthened, and kept at the utmost tension of watchfulness. Firing drill and discipline must necessarily be made much stricter than at present. The most important fault of the smokeless powder is, however, the terrible clearness, the overwhelming distinctness with which, when it is used in battle, every man will be able to see the carnage and slaughter around him. Hitherto, the heavy roll of the firing has mercifully smothered the cries and shrieks of the wounded; the cloud of powder smoke has veiled the horrible sight of men piled in heaps, dying and dead, their dreadful sufferings, their agonised end. Each man, fighting behind a thick fog of smoke, which was only wafted aside now and then by a gust of wind, or lightened by a pause in the firing, felt a certain sense of screened security, mistaken, indeed, but none the less reassuring, until he himself was struck by the fatal bullet. How will it be in the future? The fall of each man who is shot down will be clearly seen by his comrades; every cry of anguish will be heard by half the company; the least hesitation, the least vacillation which, through the rapid change of commander that a death or a severe wound often renders necessary, will be immediately observed by the men, and rob them of that feeling of perfect confidence they ought to have in their officers.

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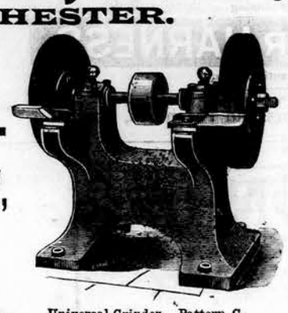

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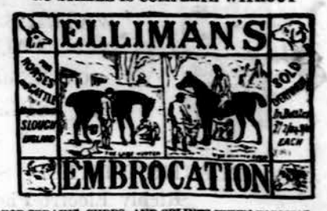

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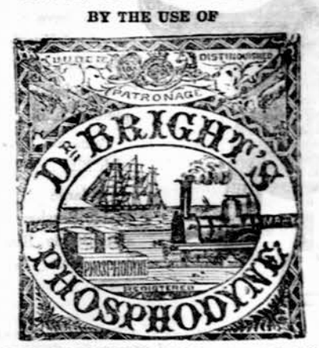

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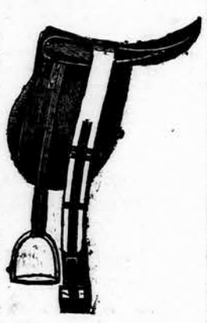

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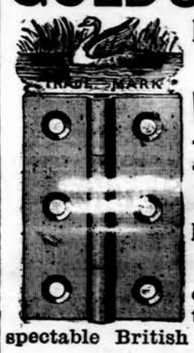

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Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

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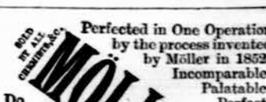
Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

SOLD AT ALL CHEMISTS.

Do not be induced to accept *any* other. ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.



Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.

Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.

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